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J8

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VOL. XXVII NO. 4. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Troop Movements Mystery

Orders For Special Train

To Leave Jubbulpore For An Unknown Destination

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 5.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY, WHICH IT IS REPORTED, IS ASKED TO LEAVE JUBBULPORE TO-DAY, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN ASKED TO KEEP A SPECIAL TRAIN READY FOR TROOP MOVEMENT AND RUN THE SAME WITHIN TWO HOURS' NOTICE, ON RECEIPT OF FINAL ORDERS FROM THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR PENANG

SINGAPORE, Jan. 5.

Strengthening of the defences at Penang is foreshadowed by an announcement that a garrison will be established in Penang this year.

It is believed that it will consist of several hundred gunners, sappers and other units, half of the troops being Indian, while the defences are expected to comprise medium and big calibre guns with the most modern anti-aircraft units.—Reuter.

ORISSA PREMIER MEETS VICEROY

KHURDA ROAD (Orissa), Jan. 5.

A discussion, believed to be on some important political matters took place between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa, when the Viceroy's Special halted for about half an hour at Khurda Road.

The Governor of Orissa and Lady Hubback arrived at Khurda 25 minutes before the arrival of the train. His Excellency, Lady Hubback, Mr. Das, the Governor's Secretary and an A. D. C. were seen entering the Viceregal saloon as the Special steamed in.

Although strict secrecy is being maintained regarding the nature of the discussion, political circles believe that it was in connection with the Madras Estates Land Act Orissa Amendment Bill, which is awaiting the assent of the Viceroy, and the present unrest in some of Orissa States.—A. P.

ISLAM RELIES ON FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 5.

Commenting on the tour, "Le Journal" says: "The role of dupe is over. Islam asks no more than to rely on the French and will. We must reply to the magnificent loyalty it has displayed by an impartial policy of national defence and economic action."

"Le Epoque" says: "M. Daladier's tour has acted only as a sedative.—Reuter

SIND PREMIER'S POLICY

Discussion On No-Confidence Motion Fixed For Jan. 10

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

In the Sind Legislative Assembly Mr. G. M. Syed moved the motion expressing want of confidence in the policy of the Premier Alla Baksh.

Leave for moving the motion having been granted, 12 members standing in support of the motion, the Speaker fixed January 10 for discussion of the motion.—A. P.

Jinnah's Men To Rescue Of Allabux Cabinet!

SURPRISE IN SIND ASSEMBLY

Serious Defections From Muslim League Party

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

Disappointment is writ large on the members of Muslim League Assembly group, in asmuch as only thirteen members stood up in their seats when the Speaker asked permission of the House to introduce the no-confidence motion sponsored by the Muslim League Party.

There were other upsets and surprises for the party in the Treasury Benches, which were full to-day, including 16 Muslims. The number included Mr. Mohommud Usman Soomru, who, it will be recalled, announced at the recent Muslim League Conference at Patna that he had resigned from the Allabux Cabinet, in favour of the Muslim League.

Among those in the Treasury Benches to-day were also several members who had signed the League pledge during Mr. Jinnah's visit to Karachi last year.

A further surprise was sprung by Mr. M. H. Gazdar, a prominent member of the Muslim League Party, who asked for two months' leave to proceed on a Haj pilgrimage, being disgusted with the developments.

The Working Committee of the League Party have taken a serious view of the defections from the party, and notices have been served on three of the deserters from the party, asking them for an explanation within 24 hours, failing which disciplinary action is threatened against them at the meeting of the Working Committee on Jan. 9.

One of the three is Mr. Soomro. The indications are that the Allabux Cabinet will survive, even without the support of the Congress.—United Press.

RATIO BATTLE IN SIND ASSEMBLY

KARACHI: Jan. 5.

A large number of resolutions have been given notice of by the members of the Sind Legislative Assembly to be moved in the present session of the Assembly.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (Congress) will move a resolution recommending to the Sind Government to bring "all forces at their disposal upon the Government of India to fix the ratio of rupee equivalent to 1s. 4d., with a view to bringing prosperity among the agriculturists and the resultant benefit to the Government thereby." The present ratio of 1s. 6d. has brought ruination, according to Mr. Sidhwa, to the agriculturists in Sind.

By another resolution Mr. Sidhwa recommends to the Government that immediate steps be taken to get the present Judicial Commissioner's Court converted into a Chartered High Court as recommended by the Dow Committee.

CENSORSHIP MUST GO

In view of the report that all postal correspondence of Swami Govindanand, one of the oldest Congress leaders of Sind, is intercepted and subjected to censorship when found necessary, Mr. Pamnani proposes to move a resolution in the present session of the Sind Assembly recommending to the Government to stop this censorship and interception of Swamiji's correspondence forthwith.

Mr. Sidhwa will also move a resolution recommending to the Government to withdraw the ban on Mr. Fatehraj "Prohit," an ex-political prisoner of Karachi, who

(Continued on Page 8 Col 4)

New Japanese Cabinet

Ex-Premier Becomes Minister Without Portfolio

TOKIO, January 5.

Baron Hiramo (Hiramuna) has formed a new Cabinet with Prince Konoye as Minister without portfolio and four new ministers.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS

The following is the full list of ministers in the new Japanese Cabinet:—

Mr. ARITA (Foreign).
Mr. ITAGAKI (War).
ADMIRAL YONIA (Navy).
Mr. ARAKI (Education).
Mr. SHIONO (Justice).
Mr. MARQUESS KIDO (Home).
Mr. ISHWATARI (Finance).
Mr. CHUJIMACHIDA (Agriculture).
Mr. YOSHIA KIHATTA. (Commerce and Overseas).
Mr. YONEZ OMAEDA (Railways).

The first five members of the Cabinet were in the former Cabinet.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

Complete agreement on the future policy in connection with China has been reached between the new Premier and himself, Prince Konoye announced.

A later message says:—

Mr. Yukio Sak Urauchi has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in place of Mr. Machida. —Reuter.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR

Appointment To Judicial Committee Of Privy Council

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The following communique has to-day been issued from Number 10, Downing Street:—

His Majesty, the King has been pleased to direct that the Honourable Mr. Justice Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, a Judge of the Federal Court of India, be sworn of the Privy Council and be appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1929, in place of the Right Hon'ble Sir Shadilal who has resigned owing to ill-health.—A. P.

NAZI PLANS IN UKRAINE?

Col. Beck Meets Hitler And Ribbentrop

BERLIN, Jan. 5.

Col. Beck had a long talk with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden this afternoon. Herr Von Ribbentrop was also present. No statement was issued.

It is presumed that Ukraine was first among the questions discussed. Other matters which may be discussed include the Jewish refugees in Poland, minorities and Danzig.—Reuter.

ALL RANGOON SCHOOLS CLOSED

Sequel To Boycott Campaign And Serious Picketing

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

A boycott campaign by school and college students in the city has interfered with the working of many institutions.

Burmese school and college boys and girls blocked the entrances of all the Rangoon Corporation vernacular schools, St. John's College and the Government High School preventing students from going to classes.

There was also picketing at the Medical College with the result that the college remained closed.

Students also picketed the University College and no classes were held. On the 4th of picketing all schools were closed.

The decision to boycott schools and colleges was taken at a meeting of the All-Burma Student's Union as a protest against the arrest and conviction of the President of the Union and the recent baton charge on student picketers by the police.

Maung Hla Shway, Vice-President of the Union has been arrested under the Rangoon Security (emergency) Act.—A. P.

BUS DRIVERS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Burma Governor's Ordinance

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

Burmese-owned bus drivers went on strike this morning as a protest against the Ordinance issued by the Governor.

The strikers are holding a meeting this afternoon in Shewdagon Pagoda.—A. P.

BURMA LEGISLATURE TO MEET ON FEB. 9

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

The budget session of the Burma Legislature which meets on February 9 is expected to be a lively one. The Opposition groups in the House of Representatives led by the United Party and the Myochit (Patrictic) Party are likely to raise a debate on the recent baton charge by the police on the student picketers. Already several anti-Government camps are considering the question of moving a no-confidence motion in the Council of Ministers to throw Premier Dr. Ba Maw out of office.

According to Leftist quarters, heated debates will be heard in the House of Representatives attacking the policy of the Ba Maw Government in regard to the application of prohibitory orders restricting the civil liberties of the people.—A.P.

MONTAGU NORMAN IN BERLIN

BERLIN: Jan. 5.

Mr. Montagu Norman, accompanied by his wife, arrived here and was received by Dr. Schacht. The latter emphasised that the visit was absolutely private.—Reuter.

Heavy Deficit Year For United States

MODERATE TAX INCREASE

Huge Additional Defence Cost—President's Proposals For 50 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON: JAN. 5.

ANOTHER HEAVY DEFICIT, COUPLED WITH EXTRA DEFENCE EXPENDITURE, IS A FEATURE OF THE BUDGET FOR 1940, PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

Receipts are estimated at 5,669,000,000 dollars; Expenditure at 8,995,000,000. Deficit 3,326,000,000 dollars.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

NATIONAL DEFENCE REQUIRES 1,320,000,000 DOLLARS, WHICH IS AN INCREASE OF 309,00,000 OVER 1939. OF THIS INCREASE 99,000,000 IS DEVOTED TO CONTINUING THE CURRENT PROGRAMME AND 210,000,000 ON ACCOUNT OF NEW PROGRAMME.

Five hundred million dollars will be devoted to a programme to be submitted later.

OTHER LARGE ITEMS

Other expenditures cover 2,266,000,000 for Recovery and Relief, including 1,750,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration and Farm Security Administration.

Further large items comprise Navy 721,000,000; War Department, including Panama Canal Administration, 516,000,000 million and Agriculture 766,000,000.

TEMPORARY MEASURE

President Roosevelt in a message expressed the opinion that a large part of the additional National Defence Expenditure should be put in a special category on a temporary basis.

The President emphasised the permanent benefit of much that the administrations were spending.

Dealing with the extensive work of relief and other related expenditures, President Roosevelt gave the assurance that the programme would not be curtailed arbitrarily or violently.

MODERATE INCREASE IN TAXATION

In view of the enlarged Defence programme and Agricultural payments, he advocated consideration of a moderate increase in taxation. Recalling that Congress last year approved of the appraisal of assets of the Commodity Credit Corporation and any surplus either way reflected, as receipts or expenditure in the Annual Budget, the President recommended the consideration of extension of this principle to a number of other Government agencies.

"We have not thrown the taxpayers' money into the sea. The greater part of the deficits have gone for permanent and tangible additions to the national wealth, and the balance has been an investment in the conservation of human resources."

He emphatically rejected any suggestion that he was advocating as ordinary a budget which was always balanced, and as extraordinary a budget which was always unbalanced, but he hoped that revenues in prosperous times would provide a surplus which could be applied against debt incurred in lean years.

INTERNAL TAXES

The President recommended extension of internal revenue taxes expiring in June and July, maintenance of the three cent postal rate and establishment of Civilian Conservation Corps as a permanent Government Agency.

The deficit in 1939 is expected to be 3,972,000,000. There have been deficits in past nine years, and the gross public debt at the end of June 1940 has been estimated at 44,458,000,000.

President Roosevelt has transmitted to the House of Representatives recommendations for items totalling over 50 million dollars, of which 36-1/2 million are for Naval purposes to enable ship construction and manufacture of armour, guns and ammunition during the remainder of the 1939 fiscal year to proceed without delay or curtailment. This is the first deficiency bill for the consideration of the new Congress.—Reuter.

TRAVANCORE SEDITION CASE WITHDRAWN

All Accused Including State Congress Chief Discharged

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 5.

The sedition case against the signatories to the Travancore State Congress Working Committee's Memorandum to the Maharaja was allowed to be withdrawn and accused were discharged by the District Magistrate, Trivandrum, to-day when the case came up before him.

This followed application on behalf of the Government to withdraw the case as the accused had withdrawn the allegations against the Dewan made in the Memorandum.

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress, and members of the Working Committee, who were either under custody or on bail, were immediately discharged—A. P

ADDITIONAL TAX

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

According to one calculation here, approximately 422 million dollars have to be raised by moderate tax increases recommended by President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

President Roosevelt in his budget message recommended that the naval construction funds (included in the estimates already given) should be increased by 115,000,000 to 270,000,000 dollars.

The increase provides for the start of building two battleships in 1940, expanding the naval airforce by 93 planes towards the authorised goal of 3,000. The naval personnel will be increased by 5,500 to 113 thousand.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S ECONOMY DRIVE

Reduction Of Salaries Of New Recruits To Services?

Possibilities of effecting reduction in the scales of salaries for new entrants to Government service, it is understood, are being looked into afresh by the Government of Bombay, in the light of the recommendations of the Thomas Committee and taking into consideration the present standards of living.

The Limit

If this economy scheme is given effect to, the Indianised Services may not enjoy more than about Rs. 1,200 per month at the maximum.

The Government also seems to be looking into the question of compulsory retirement of servants at the age of 55.

BOMBAY'S BEAUTY SPOT NO. 1

Marine Drive To Be Picturesque Green

(Special to "Chronicle.")

Plans to make the Marine Drive Bombay beauty spot covered with a row of stately palm trees from one end of Colaba to Chowpatty have been worked out by the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie. These trees will be artistically planted with regular spacing in between, on the buildings side of the Marine Drive, so that the tired citizen, visiting the favourite evening resort, can feast his eyes on a belt of "refreshing evergreen" extending over a distance of three miles.

There is another important improvement which will be effected shortly, thus adding to the charm of Bombay's seaside resort. The curve of the road near Chowpatty which is now looking unattractive because of the fishermen's thatched huts will be improved by the removal of these humble dwellings to some other quarter. A suitable place for them will be selected at a conference of Port Trust Officers, P.W.D., and Municipal Corporation Officers. The Conference will also suggest a place for keeping the fishing boats during low tide.

LINKING VILLAGES BY ROADS

Bombay Govt. Plans

Large scale improvement in the village roads will, it is understood, be effected during the next year, according to the plans of the Bombay Government. More funds than before are expected to be set apart for improving the village approach roads.

The policy of the Government will be to undertake road development, with a view to link the villages with main roads and to establish connection between village and village. As things stand to-day, the villages in the Presidency are scattered in a loose form without any suitable roads linking them up with the result the villagers are greatly handicapped in establishing any contact with their neighbours. The village children have often to undergo great hardships, because it is not possible to reach a school in the nearby village except by a long circuitous route. The Bombay Government's programme in the matter of village roads, will help the villager in conveying his agricultural produce to the neighbouring areas without difficulty.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Graduate. Strong in Mathematics, Science. Apply sharp to the undersigned Secretary, Shree V. V. Mandal, Bhalod (Rajpipla State) R.S.Ry. (11209)

Wanted Junior Medical Practitioner for Mines situated Kanara District. Knowledge of Kanarese essential. Apply Box No. 10257, "Bombay Chronicle", stating salary required.

Wanted two Christians or Deccani Stenographers (beginners) as apprentices. Salary fixed after training. Also a Secretary. Good prospects. Apply Box 11217 "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from persons having experience of welfare work for the post of a Labour Welfare Officer on Rs. 150 p.m. and the post of a Lady Welfare Worker on Rs. 100 p.m. Knowledge of Marathi essential. The appointments will be for a period of one year in the first instance. Apply in writing stating age, place of birth, educational qualifications, experience of welfare work and languages known to the Commissioner of Labour, Secretariat, Bombay, on or before 20th January, 1939. (10248)

Wanted for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar, immediately a well qualified and experienced Lady Doctor holding degree of M.B.B.S. or Diploma of L.C.P.S. with foreign qualification in maternity and gynaecology; one having experience of surgical and operative treatment and Child Welfare Work will be preferred. Pay Rs. 150—5—175 and free unfurnished quarters. Will be subject by the State Rules and Regulations in all matters. Apply with copies of testimonials to: K. Nadkar, Dewan, Dhar State. (10239)

52. TO BE LET.

To Be Let, whole or in parts, a well-ventilated bungalow, situate on seashore, 113, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply on the spot. (11215)

To Let—"Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verandahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 28238 on the life of Dr. Vasanji Premji Dalal of Bombay. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 6-1-1939.

11214

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Tenders accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2.500 for the supply and fixing of Screening arrangements at Vehar and Tansa Lakes are invited and will be received upto 1 p.m (Bombay Time) on the 9th day of February, 1939.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the supply and fixing of the Screening arrangements at Vehar and Tansa Lakes" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tenders, specifications etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 2 to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Office of the Hydraulic Engineer Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3-1-1939.

10250.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on or before 13th January, 1939, for the following works in the forms supplied by this office. Every tender must be accompanied by at least 5 per cent. of the estimated amount in cash as deposit. For further particulars apply during office hours to the undersigned.

Name of Work.	Estimated Amount.
(1) Raising of Borivli-Goral Road.	Rs. 6,000
(2) Constructing Madh Village Road.	Rs. 6,660
(3) Sinking well at Yerangal..	Rs. 1,200

JABIR A. ALI,
President,
Bombay Suburban Dist. Local Board.
Andheri, 4th January, 1939.

10255

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Appointments with good salaries as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers, are the normal attainments of those who qualify with Allied Schools. Examinations can be taken in India and success guaranteed by postal training. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100 p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience. Allied Schools, 51, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10231)

Wanted—1000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing Auto Suggestion etc. by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp Prof. Rudra, 1005, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10969)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Hindu (Hindi) and Hindu Outlook (English) two weekly journals, Official organs of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Delhi, are to be supplied Free to Libraries for one year. Apply Box No. 11213, "Bombay Chronicle".

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sha MAFATLAL BHOGILAL JAVERI of Vile-Parle, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land admeasuring 660 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Final Plot Number 101 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Vile-Parle, Bombay Suburban District, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share partnership, possession, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Shanti-Sadan" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated the 4th day of January, 1939.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
10252

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUKADAM ISSAK ABUBAKER has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office in Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those two pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground now merged into one with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Huzuria Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 260 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors New Nos. 11175 and 11203, New Survey Nos. 3875 and 3876 and Cadastral Survey No. 1350 Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 221 and 222 and New Street Nos. 15-17, 19-21 and bounded, on the East by a Sweepers passage, on the West by the Huzuria Street, on the North by the property of Mahomed Roshan and on the South by the property of Mahomed Haji Esmail.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1939.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchasers Attorneys.

10249.

NEW EMPIRE
TO-DAY!
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BY SPECIAL PUBLIC REQUEST!
A NEW COPY APPROVED BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
INDIA'S WONDER BOY STAR
SABU SABU
IN
ALEXANDER KORDA'S Stirring Spectacle
"THE DRUM" "THE DRUM"
IN
GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOR
with
RAYMOND MASSEY
and a cast of thousands
Released Thru United Artists
—Also—
Walt Disney's Colour Cartoon
and
LATEST NEWS REEL
Plans open. Phone 20336.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
The Wonderland of a hundred amazing, thrilling, alluring, cheering SIGHTS and SHOWS with JOY RIDES
Have-A-Heart
Fete & Exhibition
AT
Churchgate Reclamation
Daily 5 p.m. to midnight
Admission: Adults 4 as. Children 2 as.

6th WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA
Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
PLAZA

SEVENTH
Scintillating Week
A GRAND GALA
MUSICAL HIT OF THE YEAR
New Theatres' Best Musical
THE STREET SINGER
Starring
SAIGAL & KANAN
Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2 p.m.
MINERVA

The Most Enjoyable Comedy Now in Town
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
APPRECIATED BY ALL WHO HAVE SEEN IT!
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. daily.

THE STAR WHOSE ADVENT IS AN EVENT IN SCREEN HISTORY!
RENUKA DEVI
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY
BHABI
with
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA * MAYADEVI
Daily 3 Shows:—
4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
THIRD WEEK!!!
ROXY

NASEEM
in
"DIVORCE"
AT
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.

OPENING TO-DAY
at 1-45 p.m.
A DARING DRAMA DARINGLY TOLD!
A sensational story of a valiant who fought out his way to love challenging the hypocrite society.
BHARAT LAXMI'S SUPER STUNT THRILLER.
DAKU-KA-LADKA
(A Son of a Bandit)
Starring:
Miss MEERA DUTT, INDUBALA, Mr. GAMA & Miss PANNA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.
THE LAMINGTON
Talkies, Lamington Road.

Civil And Criminal Justice In Presidency

Report Of Working During Past Year

The Judicial Staff employed in the Province on 31st December 1937 and engaged partly or wholly in civil cases consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and 3 temporary Additional Judges, 17 District Judges, 11 Assistant Judges (including 3 Assistant Judges under training), a Chief Judge and 5 Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court, 2 Provincial Small Cause Court Judges, 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 99 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Poona and Ahmedabad exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. There were also 3 Inamdars and Jahagirdars exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge under Regulation XIII of 1830 and 82 Village Munsiffs appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879.

There were 4,230 suits for disposal in the High Court on the Original Side. Of these 2,659 were decided: the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,571.

There were 2,698 insolvency petitions for disposal. Of these 754 were decided and 1,944 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the total 2,387 applications for execution, 1,784 were disposed of.

There were 2,387 applications for execution, of which 1,784 were dealt with during the year.

The High Court disposed of 41 appeals from decrees and 35 appears from orders on the Original Side. Also it dealt with 1,812 appeals from courts subordinate to the High Court leaving 2,404 pending at the close of the year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

During the year the receipts of the High Court were Rs. 23,79,662 on the Original Side and Rs. 2,11,156 on the Appellate Side, making a total of Rs. 25,90,819. The total charges on the Original Side were Rs. 10,28,436 and on the Appellate Side were Rs. 5,04,064 aggregating Rs. 15,32,501.

There is thus an excess of Rs. 10,58,318 in receipts over expenditure, but the receipts include Rs. 13,10,484 representing Probate and Administration Duty which is a tax collected by the agency of the High Court and as such forms no part of its income. If this item is deducted from the income and a sum representing the rent and upkeep of the High Court buildings is added to the expenditure, there would be no net profit, but a loss.

The institutions in the Bombay Small Causes Court were 33,670 and the disposals 33,988, leaving 5,958 suits pending at the close of the year.

There was an increase in the institutions of suits not exceeding in value Rs. 10 and of suits exceeding in value Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 while there was a decrease in suits exceeding in value Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50, suits exceeding in value Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100, suits exceeding in value Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500, and suits exceeding in value Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000. The total value of litigation showed a decrease for the year under report. The figure was Rs. 66,41,349 as against Rs. 69,60,997 in the preceding year.

Of the 33,988 suits disposed of, 335 were decided without trial, 10,870 were decided ex parte, 14,573 on admission of claims, 6,650, by compromise, 1,427 after full trial, 126 on reference to arbitration and 7 by transfer.

The average duration of suits disposed of without trial was 30, of those decided ex parte 34, of those decided on admission of claims 40, of those decided by compromise 39, of those decided after full trial 60, of those decided after reference to arbitration 58 and of those decided by transfer 25.

Of the 33,606 applications for the execution of decrees that were before the Courts during the year (including 5,882 pending from the previous year), 29,711 were disposed of and 3,895 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the last figure, 1,342 were more than three months old.

MOFUSSIL COURTS

5,002 appeals were instituted in civil courts subordinate to the High Court showing an increase of 473 over the previous year, while the number disposed of was 4,179 and the number remaining pending at the close of the year was 5,272. The result of appeals disposed of shows that in 594 cases or 14.2 per cent. of the whole, appeals were either summarily dismissed or not prosecuted, in 2,259 or 54 per cent. the judgments of the lower Courts were affirmed, in 459 or 10.9 per cent. they were modified, in 660 or 15.8 per cent. they were reversed and in 202 or 4.8 per cent. the appeals were remanded. The remaining 5 appeals were disposed of by transfer.

The average duration of appeals in the lower Appellate Courts, which were dismissed or not prosecuted was 125 days while that of the appeals which were confirmed, modified, reversed or remanded was 375 days.

The number of suits instituted in 1937 was 1,41,371 showing a decrease of 11,414 in the figure of the previous year.

There was a decrease in money suits to the extent of 9 per cent. while in title and other suits there was an increase to the extent of 2 per cent. the number of money suits being 1,15,647 as against 1,27,127 in 1936 and that of title and other suits 25,724 as against 25,658 in 1936.

The total value of suits in 1937 amounted to Rs. 4,41,41,565 there being a decrease of Rs. 31,68,184 from the total of 1936.

The total number of suits disposed of was 150,244, a decrease of 7,101 from the figure of the previous year.

The village munsiffs disposed of 12,809 suits showing a decrease of 807 suits as compared with the previous year. The suits pending at the end of the year was 66,121 as against 73,135 in the previous year.

Out of the suits disposed of during the year, 17,506 or 11.6 per cent. were disposed of without trial, 30,836 or 20.5 per cent. were disposed of ex-parte, 17,600 or 11.7 per cent. on admission of claims, 36,580 or 24.3 per cent. by compromise, 46,631 or 31 per cent. after full trial, 573 or 0.4 per cent. on reference to arbitration, and 518 or 0.3 per cent. by transfer.

Of the pending cases, 9,184 had been pending for more than a year; this shows a decrease of 1,993 in the figure of the previous year. Of the suits pending over a year, 7 were in the Courts of Inamdars and Jahagirdars, 97 in the Courts of the Village Munsiffs, 8,879 in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, 149 in the Small Cause Courts and 52 in the District Courts, the figures showing as compared with those of the previous year an increase of 3 and 89 respectively in the Courts of the Inamdars and Jahagirdars and the Small Cause Courts and a decrease of 91, 1,979 and 15 respectively in the Courts of Village Munsiffs, Subordinate Judges and District Courts.

The number of suits pending over a year was largest in Ahmedabad (1,393), followed by Poona (1,356), Belgaum (984), Satara (926), Ahmednagar (669), Dharwar (665), East Khandesh (472), Kaira (422), Thana (408), Nasik (316), Surat (309), West Khandesh (289), Broach and Panch Mahals (250) and Kanara (225). The figures for the remaining districts are less than 200.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Judicial Staff employed in the Province on 31st December, 1937, and engaged partly or wholly in Criminal cases consisted of 10 permanent and 3 temporary High Court Judges; 17 Sessions Judges, 6 Additional Sessions Judges, 2 Assistant Sessions Judges, 19 District Magistrates, 8 Presidency Magistrates, 382 other First Class Magistrates, 459 Second Class Magistrates, 213 Third Class Magistrates, 137 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards under Bombay Act I of 1889 and 426 Village Panchayats under section 15 of that Act.

In addition to the above, there were 18,858 Police Patils in the Province exercising powers under section 14 of the Village Police Act VIII of 1867, of whom 424 were invested with powers under section 15 of that Act.

There were 311,112 criminal offences reported during the year, an increase of 20,425. Of the total number under enquiry, 303,923 were found to be true.

The number of cases brought to trial during the year before the Presidency Magistrates was 24,165 and in those of Honorary Magistrates was 144,349, making a total of 168,514. The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 174,494. Of the persons tried, 19,552 were acquitted or discharged, 148,010 were convicted, 138 were committed to the High Court, 37 died, 26 transferred to other Provinces, 4 were handed over to the Military Authorities and 6,727 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons tried for offences under the Indian Penal Code, 4,472 were convicted and 6,450 were acquitted or discharged.

Of the persons convicted, 4,028 were punished with imprisonment, 137,930 with fine, 24 with whipping, 5,219 convicted persons were released after admonition and 813 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. 101 persons were sent to the Leper Asylum at Matunga.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals was 208,552. Of these, the cases of 1,113 were committed to the Sessions or referred to higher authorities and of the remaining 207,439, the cases of 186,611 were finally disposed of by the various tribunals. Of the total 186,611, 116,827 or 62.6 per cent. were convicted and 68,888 or 36.9 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. 135 persons died, 597 escaped during trial and 164 were transferred.

The Courts of Sessions dealt with 1,973 persons, of these 909 were convicted. The following sentences were passed by Courts of Sessions: Death, 32; transportation or penal servitude, 92; imprisonment, 726; fine, 132; whipping, 11 and ordered to give security, 25.

The number of criminal appeals decided during the year was 2,786 as against 2,883 in the preceding year, a decrease of 97.

Ninety-five cases involving 141 persons were brought to trial before the High Court. Of these 95 were convicted.

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA ON DECLINE

Health Conditions In Bombay Presidency

The health conditions in Bombay Province for the week ended December 24th were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The provincial cholera figures for the week were 34 attacks and 13 deaths against 75-28 in the previous week in addition to 21 cases and 16 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Ahmednagar District (15 cases and 6 deaths against nil); Sholapur (9-4 against 44-19 in addition to 14 cases and 9 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week). Bijapur (9-2 against 24-11 in addition to 6 cases and 5 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week) and Nasik (1-1 against 5-0).

Cholera is generally on the decline in the Province. In Barsi town the Epidemic Medical Officer, Sholapur performed 800 inoculations in 3 days.

PLAGUE:—Twelve cases and 9 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 22-12 in the previous week in addition to 3 cases and 6 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week. These cases were from Dharwar district (10 cases and 4 deaths against 9-5) and Belgaum (2-5 against 11-7 in addition to 2 cases and 3 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week.

SMALL-POX:—Small-pox figures, by districts, for the week are:—Satara 26-5; East Khandesh 13-0; Poona 13-0; Ahmednagar 10-0; Kolaba 4-0 and Belgaum 1-0. Total 67 attacks and 5 deaths against 81-14 in the previous week in addition to 45 cases and 11 deaths of the last week which were reported during this week.

VACCINE INSTITUTE, BELGAUM.—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts of the Province during the week was 38,435.

Six cases and four deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in Bombay city during the week against 4-7 in the previous week.

One death from influenza was reported from Bombay city and 27 non-fatal cases from Malwan town in Ratnagiri district during the week.

VICEROY LEAVES FOR S. INDIA TOUR

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow left Calcutta at 11 to-night by special train on a tour of South India on the conclusion of which Their Excellencies will visit Kolhapur and Bombay.

The departure was private. Those present at the Howrah station to see Their Excellencies off included H. E. the Governor of Bengal and the Lady Braborne.—A.P.

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Science Congress Proceedings

Stop Colossal Waste

Scientist Urges Conservation Of India's Mineral Wealth

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Prof. S. K. Roy, presiding over the deliberations of the section of Geology, said, "The growth, greatness and survival of a nation depend largely on the natural resources of the country. It is not generally realised that India's resources of some of the very important minerals, like coal petroleum and others are limited. Conservation of their diminishing supply has become urgently necessary.

"With the advancement of civilisation the use of metals has increased in a tremendous manner. During the last 25 years, the world has used metal and more fuel than in the entire historical time.

COLOSSAL WASTE.

"Very little is being done in India in a systematic manner to check the colossal waste of her mineral wealth. There is no comprehensive book dealing with the economic aspects of Indian minerals, written in a popular manner suitable for the mass. There is no organised attempt anywhere in India to teach our countrymen about mineral economics, though it would be an urgent need for the country to have such trained hands.

"Conservation of minerals: India is by far the largest producer of mica. It is an essential article for the electrical industry, and India's position in mica is so strong that if properly organised, she can command world market in mica supply and sale.

"Now-a-days it is accepted on all hands that mineral deposits are national trusts and it is agreed that the mineral deposits of a country must not be wasted by adventures.

"What has been said above about mica, can be repeated in the case of chromite regarding the wasteful method of its mining in Bihar, and probably also in other areas. Other minerals fare no better. Another great source of loss to the mineral wealth of our country is due to the very low price at which some of the very useful minerals like kyanite, magnesite, manganese, chromite, bauxite, beryl, ilmenite wolfram and tantalum and vanadium minerals are being exported out of India.

HARAPPA DISCOVERIES.

"The discoveries of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro have shown that the people of India possessed a highly developed culture even in the 4000 B.C. and had used metals like gold, silver and copper in plenty and lead and tin in limited quantities for making alloys. It is believed that these metals were imported to these places in large quantities mostly from Indian deposits. Indians, therefore, must have possessed sufficient knowledge of working these metalliferous deposits and extracting metals from them

"Ores of metals like that of zinc, the metallurgy of which has been elaborately described in ancient Hindu Chemistry dated 1300 to 1550 A.D., are now almost unknown among the mineral deposit of India. Zinc deposits occur in India proper in Bihar, Madras, and Punjab, but very little is known about them.

"There are extensive applications of mercury in Hindu Chemistry specially in the Hindu Science of Medicine. No important deposit of mercury is at present known in India. If at that time cinnabar was not imported from foreign countries, specially China, mercury deposits are yet to be discovered in India.

"Where are the sulphur deposits of India, a substance largely used by the ancient as well as by the mediaeval Indians? Until recently, even the Moghul and Mahratta rulers, all the sulphur required for the manufacture of gunpowder seems to have been obtained locally. Sulphur deposits are known to occur in Kalat District of Baluchistan and in the dying volcanic island, the Barren Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. One of the members of this group of islands is known as Narkunda, probably distorted form of the Sanskrit name, Narka-kundam. From its Sanskrit name, it seems the place was known to the Indians and probably they used to obtain their supply of sulphur from this place. At present the supply of sulphur at these places seems to be insignificant. Certainly, however, these areas require to be properly investigated for sulphur.

GOLD DEPOSITS.

"Gold: Gold is distributed more widely throughout India than any other useful mineral with the exception of iron ore. I shall confine myself only to the places deposits of gold. The very names of some rivers and villages, e.g. Subarnarekha and Sonapet in Bihar, Subarna Siri and Dhan Siri in Assam, Sona in U.P., Dhanpur in Mandi, and Sohna in Delhi, convey the idea that gold washing has been carried on in their valleys for a long time. According to La Touche, "Under native rule Assam is said to have enjoyed a high reputation as a gold producing country, but several reasons have combined to render the industry unprofitable, and within the last 60 years it has become practically extinct.'

"The hope of reviving the placer diamond and gold industries lies in tackling the geology of their deposits in broader lines. The much improved methods of working these deposits as followed in other parts of the world if resorted to will once again put these industries on a sound footing. Benares, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Mysore Universities and the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are now-a-days producing very efficient and capable geologists qualified to take up the mineral investigations in our country, and to do the spade work necessary in the beginning for the conservation and revival of India's mineral trade."—A.P.

Gastric Ulcers for Years Now eats anything

There is nothing half-hearted about the thousands of letters written to Macleans by those who have suffered from all forms of stomach trouble, telling of the one way they have been able to get relief. Here is an example:

"Tried every remedy"

"I have suffered for years from Gastric Ulcers and was at one time in Hospital. I got better for a time, but soon the troubles started again. I dare not look at a decent meal, and could not even digest milk. I think I tried every remedy until I was advised to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. After the first bottle I was a changed woman. Now I eat anything I fancy. I recommend it to everyone."—Mrs. M. W.

Your stomach trouble will vanish in the same quick way if you take the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. But be sure it is the genuine, for there are many imitations. You are safe if you see the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on both bottle and carton. *Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal.*

MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder

See the signature—

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in Tablet or Powder form. Never sold loose.

Prize-winners at the Sports of the Shrimati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Kanyashala, Poona.

W. I. A. A. BUYS NEW "W. 5"

Popular Service Restored To Members

The Secretary, W.I.A.A. writes:—One of the most popular services offer by the W.I.A.A. to its members has been restored with the purchase of a new "W.5"...a large and comfortable saloon sar which may be hired from the Association at exceptionally moderate rates by any member while his own car is being repaired or when he is on a few days visit to Bombay from the mofussil.

Painted in the familiar A.A. colours, black and chrome yellow, the original W.5 was a familiar sight in the streets of Bombay. Its successor is likely to be as familiar a sight from to-day, when it goes into commission.

Full details of the conditions on which it may be hired and of the rates may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the W.I.A.A., 12 Wodehouse Road, Bombay: telephone number 31071 (three lines).

JAWAHAR ON "SPAIN AND EUROPE"

On Spain hangs the fate of the world. Spain is popularly accepted as the deciding factor in world politics. A knowledge of the Spanish situation is necessary for a correct understanding of the drift of international events. Mr. Nehru has just returned from his tour in Spain. He had personal interviews with President Negrin, met Comrade Passionaria, one of the most inspiring personalities in the Spanish war, and saw the International Brigade in action. His personal reactions on men and affairs and his keen analysis of the struggle will interest you and help you to understand and interpret problems. You may hear him speak on "Spain and Europe" on Tuesday January 10th at the C. J. Hall at 6-30 p.m. Tickets can be had from the Office of the Indian Civil Liberties Union.

GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICS

Prof. Subramanyam's Lecture

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Presiding over the deliberations at the section of Geography and Geodesy, Prof. N. Subramanayam said:

"India is a Geographical Personality, not a mere Geographical Expression. Nature has set her a Peninsula at the head of the Indian Ocean with the two south sides tapering down into the sea and has cut her off from the Land masses of Asia with her other two north sides frontiered by the high Himalayan System. Her situation and configuration make her a hot monsoonic land with monsoonic winds and rains. Under such climatic unity, unity of Indian civilisation has been developed by her long-settled people.

"Political unity has been slow to come; for, that, like every other Indian problem, is conditioned by baffling immensity, because India is a sub-continent in the largeness and variety of population as well as the variety of sub-regions. Modern discoveries and resources available now to the British, were not at the disposal of former rulers

"At a given moment, geographical conditions are in equilibrium but the equilibrium is of the unstable kind. The spirit of man and its acquisition of strength through creative knowledge react upon his place and his work, bringing about constant change.

Here, in India, all the cultures of the world meet, in all their variety and range; and a great composite civilisation is growing under the influence of them all. Therein will lie the diversity, richness, comprehensiveness and greatness of the Indian civilisation. "England is the synthesis of Northern Europe; the United States is the synthesis of all Europe. India is to be the synthesis of the whole world.—A. P.

SOIL SCIENCE

Its Importance To Agriculture

LAHORE, Jan 4.

Prof. J. M. Mukherjee presented a few questions regarding the present-day problems which are effecting the daily life of the Indians.

Before entering into the details of his topics, Prof. Mukherjee gave an account of the activities of the Society of Soil Science.

"Considering the vastness of India, the wide range of climatic conditions and of the variations of our soils and the slow nature of soil changes, it is obvious that we have to begin immediately on a very extensive basis, if we hope to obtain within a reasonable span of time any demonstrable improvement of a practical nature. In a country like India, where agriculture is the mainstay of the large majority of the population, what I would call a "soil sense' should be created.—A. P.

MISS KAMAL K. SAMANT, FIRST LADY ADVOCATE FROM THE GAUD BRAHMIN COMMUNITY, WHO PASSED THE ADVOCATES EXAMINATION RECENTLY IN BOMBAY.

CONGRESS HAS REALISED HIS WORTH AT LAST

Mr. Horniman Rejoices Over Nariman's Contesting Civic Election

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who has been seriously ill for several days past, was very jubilant when the news of the selection of Mr. K. F. Nariman by the Congress to contest the civic election, was conveyed to him this morning.

Mr. Horniman told Mr. B. F. Bharucha:

"I am glad Mr. Nariman is standing from A Ward on the Congress Ticket. I am also glad that at last the Congress has realised what Nariman is worth."

Mr. Horniman continues to make steady progress.

Visitors are particularly requested not to talk to him or otherwise disturb him for a few days more.

B. P. C. C.'s LETTER TO NARIMAN

Selection Board Reconsider Their Decision At High Command's Instruction

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman received a letter to-day from the B.P.C.C. intimating that the Congress Selection Board had nominated him as a candidate for the ensuing Municipal Corporation elections from A—1 ward. The letter, it is understood, refers to the circumstances under which his nomination papers were originally rejected and gives reasons for reconsidering the matter now.

After mentioning that his nomination paper was first rejected mainly because of the Working Committee's resolution placing a ban on him, the B.P.C.C.'s letter states that the Congress High Command had directed the Selection Board to reconsider the matter. The Selection Board had accordingly reconsidered his papers yesterday and decided to select him as a candidate for A-I Ward.

Mr. Nariman who was consulted in advance in this matter seems to have informed the B.P.C.C. that he had no objection to contest from any ward. Originally Mr. Nariman had asked for "D" Ward.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Abdul Majid, Mahamad Shaffi, Gulam Mahamad, Abdul Gani, Nazir Ahmed and Ebrahim Kadar Bux who were residing together in a room at Ebrahim Rahimtoola Road were arrested for alleged cheating a taxi driver.

They were offered bail till Jan. 7 in the Girgaum Court.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Arrested on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by opium poisoning, a young Hindu named Shamji Dhamji was placed before Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, this morning at Mazagaon Police Court, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till January 19.

FOUND DEAD ON FOOTPATH.

An unidentified Hindu, aged about 65 years old was found lying dead on footpath near the Victoria Gardens Road yesterday morning. Police took charge of the body and sent it to the Morgue.

ALLEGED THEFT IN TELEPHONE CHAMBER.

Two persons, passing along the public telephone booth near St. Xaviers College, on hearing the sound of hammering inside yesterday night reported the matter to the police. The police, accompanied by two persons, hurried to the spot, when they saw a man running. He was challenged and arrested.

The lock of the telephone Chamber was found broke open and cash removed.

Tar Mahomed Esa, the man in question was directed to be remandeid to custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

'CHAMPIWALA' ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Abdul Samad Sahadat, a "champiwala" was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on a charge of assault.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused approached a man sitting at the Esplanade Maidan and asked him whether he wanted a massage. On his refusal, the "champiwala" demanded moneys. In the meanwhile two friends of the "champiwala appeared on the scene and grappled with the complainant. They robbed him of Rs. 3 and decamped. Two persons, who witnessed the incident co-operated with the police in tracing the "champiwala".

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

"MOHAMMEDAN ART IN INDIA"

Dr. Cohn-wiener's Speech

The last of the series of lectures on "The Mohammedan Art in India," was delivered by Dr. Ernst Cohn-Wiener, at the University School of Economics and Sociology, on Wednesday evening.

The lecturer dealt with the development which Moghul architecture underwent in the time of Shah Jahan. The buildings are now planned on a great scale as the Taj Mahal proves. This monument as well as the palaces in Agra and Delhi show that the ornamentation has ceased to play an important part. Stress is laid on the monumental appearance, while the decoration is a mere accompaniment. The lecturer then dealt with the history of Moghul miniatures which generally follow the same lines, being rich and even overcrowded in Akbar's period.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay writes:—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Prevesh, Parichayan and Kovid Examinations of the All-India Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held on Sunday (12th February 1939.) Intending candidates should send up their application forms, with fees, to the office of the Sabha Adenwala Mansion Chopati Sea face, near Wilson College Bombay 7 on or before 10th January.

Application forms with fees for the Local Rashtrabhasha Prarambhic Examination of the Hindi Prachar Sabha Bombay, which will be held on the same day, will be accepted till 25th January 1939. Application forms for all the examinations can be had free from the office of the Sabha.

Three Beauty Problems Solved

Not all women are born beautiful—but no woman need be plain. The first essentials of beauty are a lovely clear skin with a natural "bloom" and rich lustrous hair. Given these two assets any and every woman can command the admiration she naturally desires. The simplest and most effective ways to acquire both a lovely skin and beautiful hair are described below, together with a solution to that most distressing problem—the disfigurement caused by superfluous hair.

NEW BEAUTY FOR YOUR HAIR.—Here is a simple beauty secret which will add new life and beauty to your hair, giving it the rich, lustrous gleam that everyone admires. Instead of washing it with ordinary shampoos get an ounce of Stallax granules and make up your own. Simply dissolve a teaspoonful of Stallax granules in a cup of warm water and wash your hair with it in the usual way. You will be amazed and delighted with the way your hair responds to this simple beauty treatment.

AND FOR A LOVELY SKIN.—A naturally lovely complexion is much more easily acquired than most women realise. Actually it is already there, but hidden by the dry, withered outer skin which Nature meant to be continually discarded. To get rid of this "mask" of dried skin all you need is a nightly application of a little pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). Overnight the Mercolized Wax absorbs the "old" complexion and leaves the "new"—the lovely new skin beneath, soft, smooth and several shades lighter

NO MORE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Nothing looks more unsightly on a woman than a growth of hair where the skin should be clear and smooth. Women so afflicted need not endure this embarrassment any longer, however. They can banish their superfluous hair easily, quickly and safely if they will follow these simple directions. Get a few ounces of pure powdered Pheminol and mix it into a paste by the addition of cold water. Apply this paste to the unwanted hair and as it dries you will find the hair has shrivelled away.

NOTE.—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

Odol

TOOTH PASTE MAKES TEETH WHITE AND GUMS HEALTHY

Without scratching the delicate enamel Odol Toothpaste thoroughly cleans, polishes and whitens the teeth. Prevents decay and strengthens the gums. O.T.7

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Second Winter Meeting

Probables, Weights And Order Of Running For Saturday's Races At Mahalaxmi

The following are the Probables, Weights and order of running for the Second Day of the Bombay Second Winter Meeting, to be run at Mahalaxmi, on Saturday, January 7.

First Race: 1-45 p.m.

THE MADRAS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs. oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys & Apprentice Jockeys.

Hakim Pasha 9-3. Misbah al Muluk 9-2, Mujbil al Arab 8-11, Pleasure 9-2, Mikhlif Pasha 8-12, Anzan Beg 8-11, Mudrik 8-11, Noori 8-11, Golden Star 8-11, Franco 8-11, Mas'ud Farhan 8-5, Dalil al Iraq 8-5, Lovely One 8-5, Muwafak 8-5, Falah al Sharq 8-5, Attaf Beg 8-5, Mubrook 8-1, Golden Cap 7-10, Aaron 7-10 and Small Diamond 7-10.

★ ★

Second Race: 2-15 p.m.

THE MADRAS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs. oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mujbil Hamid 9-7, Watchmaker II. 9-3, Arab Legend 9-2, Good Chance 9-2, Barki Beg 9-2, Tharwath 9-2, Bayhas 9-1, Shireen 9-1, Star of Kashmir 8-12, Sabah al Iraq 8-11, Zaid ul Khair 8-11, Jaw al Iraq 8-11, Dahman Fadhil 8-11, Glitter 8-11, Malta 8-3, Mas'ud Hachim 8-11, Shums al Iraq 8-3, Mudhir Beg 7-10 and Amnawar 7-10.

★ ★

Third Race: 2-45 p.m.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

True Man 9-2, Rathita 7-7, Pursuivant 9-2, Struggs Hill 8-9, Galumph II 8-0, Tomtit 8-0, Miniver 8-0, Conquering 7-12, Jayant 7-12, Not Out 7-10, Optimist 7-7 and Reliable 7-7.

★ ★

Fourth Race: 3-15 p.m.

THE SARGODHA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV.

Cartoon 9-11, Vandyke 9-2, Quicksilver 8-6, Philopena 8-11, Amulet 7-8, Rochaway 7-4 and Jayant 7-0.

Fifth Race: 3-45 p.m.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Satyr 9-2, Pall Mall 9-2, Highland Truce 9-0, Little Town 9-0, Faughan Hill 9-0, King Moab 8-13, Column Two 8-13, Attalon 8-11, Anita 8-11, Princess Coral 8-9, Carrana 8-7, Red Minx 8-2, Grecian Orb 7-9 and Baby Boy 7-7.

★ ★

Sixth Race: 4-15 p.m.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,350; third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Who's Who 9-2, Private Seal 8-9, Shell Out 8-9, Far West 8-2, Nasu 8-2, Fred Stephens 8-0, Radouga 8-0, Britebeard 7-11, Toltec 7-11 and Twain 7-7.

★ ★

Seventh Race: 4-45 p.m.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Grianeog 9-0, Bhagwa Zenda II. 8-12, Affinity 8-12, Pressman 8-11, What's What 8-11, Etessam 8-9, Golden Link 8-4, Checkmate 8-4, Archmoon 8-3, Maroc 8-0, Sea Battle 8-0, Curialistic 7-13, Levant 7-11, Tressex 7-11 and Omegan 7-7.

★ ★

Eighth Race: 5-15 p.m.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Zuyder Zee 9-0, Gipsy Jack 9-0, House of Lords 8-3, My Billy 8-7, Glanely 8-3, Synagogue 8-3, Solmint 7-12, Bouldnor 7-12, Clicquot 7-12, Ticanto 7-12, Who's Who 7-9, Goolash 7-7 and Knight Jill 7-4.

★ ★

Ninth Race: 5-45 p.m.

THE AGRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Fadhilat al Hawa 9-13, White Flower 9-6, Prince Hilal 9-2, Mamluk al Iraq 8-5 Bahar Neel 8-5 Great Star 8-0 Walk Over 7-12, Nur Jehan 7-9, Fair Play 7-7 Baden 7-7, Burgess 7-5 and Silver Star 7-5.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s).

12-0 NOON Rafique Ghaznavi. 12-30 P.M. Ladio Ploglam (Gujarati and Marathi) 12-45 Gujarati Garbas 1-5 Music 3-30 World products: Coal, Oil by Mrs. Pila Phadke 3-50 Music 3-55 Gujarati Literature: Drama: Dayabhai by Dr. N. A. Thoothi. 4-15 Sports Talk. By Talyarkhan 6-0 Setting to Music 6-10 E. G. Pargaonker 6-25 Sarangi and Violin: Purva Kalyan Dhun 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 E. G. Pargaonker 8-0 Names and Surnames in Gujarati by V. K. Dhruva 8-15 Tarabai of Gadag 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Subtleties 9-30 News 9-50 Film Review by Evelyn Wood 10-5 Elli Hillet: Pianoforte Recital 10-20 Leo D'Souza: Tenor 10-30 Quest Hour Director by Mena Silas 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 A.M. to 9-0 A.M. and 12-0 to 2-0 P.M. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 P.M. to 6-30 As in Bombay I 6-30 Tarabai of Gadag 7-5 Ebrahim: Patdeep on the clarionet 7-15 Ratan Prabha and Chandra Prabha 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I 10-5 Rafique Ghaznavi 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338 metres (886 kc/s)

TRANSMISSION I

8-0 A.M. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif. By Qari Mohammad Yusuf 8-15 Naat-Rusool 8-20 Mumtaz Qawwal 8-40 Mukerji and his Orchestra; Bilawal 9-10 Shankrabai 9-30 Lakshman Pershad 9-45 Mumtaz Qawwal.

12-0 NOON Hamd-o-Sana.

1-0 P.M. Records 6-10 Mumtaz Qawwal 6-30 Sarod Recital by Manik Sen: Eman 6-40 Lakshman Pershad 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Shankrabai 8-15 Apples of Discord: I. Avarice 8-30 Mumtaz Qawwal 8-50 Chughtai and His Orchestra: Kedara 9-0 Lakshman Pershad 9-15 The News in Hindustani 9-30 The News in English 9-45 Local News and Announcements (Hindustani) 9-50 Shankrabai 10-0 Some Impressions of Canada. A talk by Miss G W. Stevenson 10-15 A Vocal Miscellany: Mumtaz Qawwal.

Delhi—II

TRANSMISSION I

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

12-0 NOON to 2-0 P.M. Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. to 6-10 P.M. Programme as in Delhi I 6-10 H. H. Chughtai and His Orchestra 6-20 Shankrabai 6-45 Records 7-0 A Sarangi Recital 7-10 Lakshman Pershad 7-30 Mumtaz Qawwal 7-45 Shankrabai 8-0 to 8-30 As in Delhi I 8-30 Clarionet Recital: Jhinjhoti 8-35 to 9-15 As in Lucknow 9-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-50 Natan Milstein: Violin 10-0 to 10-15 As in Delhi I 10-15 Dorothy Booth: Soprano: A Vocal Recital 10-35 Sonata Recital 11-0 Late News

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. As in Delhi I.

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

12-0 NOON to 2-0 P.M. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. to 7-0 P.M. As in Delhi I 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 P.M. Vocal Recital by Lawrence Tibbet 12-46 Air Light Orchestra 1-15 Market Rates Calcutta Stock Exchange 1-17 Air Light Orchestra (Contd.) 1-30 Islamic Programme (Bengali) 2-5 Devotion on Disc 5-0 For Children 6-0 For children 6-40 Gracie Duveck: Entertainer 7-30 Air Players Present Joydev.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 P.M. to 10-30 P.M. As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

2-0 P.M It Might Interest You 2-5 Hygiene and Public Health: First Aid 2-20 p.m. Music 4-0 Things of interest. (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Expedition to the North Pole. (Tamil) by K Natesan 4-20 Kummi. By Students of C. G. S. T. P. Koil St 5-0 Tiruppavai. 5-30 V. Subramaniam: Vocal. 6-0 K. V. Venkataraman: Vocal. 6-30 Men Please Switch Off (Tamil) 7-0 K. V. Venkataraman: Vocal. 7-15 Art in Life. 7-30 Madras Radio-Dramatic Society Presents. Twelfth Night. 9-0 News, Weather. 9-15 Haste: Post Haste. Talk by Lincoln Gordon. 9-30 Alathur Brothers: Vocal

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 p. m. as in Madras I.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 5-30 p. m. as in Madras I. 5-30 Shrimati Chandra: Vocal 6-5 Large-Scale Poultry Farming Diseases: In Telugu. 6-15 Markandeya. 6-30 to 9-30 as in Madras I. 9-30 Dance Music. 9-45 Songs of Adventure. 10-0 Rev. Fr. Basenach S. J.: Violin 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. Hour with villagers. 6-0 Announcements in Hindustani. 6-10 Recitation from Quran-i-Shariff. 6-25 Ishrat Jahan: Naat and Ghazal. 6-45 Khyber Young Folk's League 7-45 Siraj-ud-Din and Party: Qawwali. 8-5 Zohra Jabeen. 8-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Rasiya. 8-35 Ishrat Jahan Ara: Naat and Geet. 8-55 Qawawli by Sirajuddin. 9-45 Qawwali by Siraj-ud-Din and Party. 10-0 Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p. m. Recitation from Quran. 6-25 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Chanchal Kumari 7-20 Eman on Sarangi. Violin. 7-25 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 7-45 Arabian Nights. (Hindustani) by Krishan Chandar. 8-0 Chanchal Kumari. 8-20 Airvoice Orchestra: Naghma. 8-25 Ali Bakhsh. 8-45 Music Lesson by Gayak. 9-0 Chanchal Kumari. 9-45 Science and National Regeneration. By J. N. Mukherjee. 10-0 Studio Concert by Amateur Artists 10-30 Half an Hour of Pianoforte Recital.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p. m. Murari Mohan Misra. 5-50 Kamleshwaribai of Benares. 6-20 Bhushan. 6-40 Arsh-i-Munnir. 6-55 Records. 7-25 Murari Mohan Misra. 7-45 Quack. (Hindustani) by Shaukat Thanvi. 8-0 Sunehra Khwab. 8-15 Bhushan. 8-35 Murari Lal Misra. 8-55 Kamleshwaribai of Benares. 9-45 Tunes of Yesterday. 10-0 Bhushan. 10-20 Murari Mohan Misra. 10-40 Kamleshwaribai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. Alfredo Campoli and his Salon Orchestra. 8-10 Calling All Dogs. 8-30 Music Hall. 9-30 News. 9-50 Next Week's Programmes. 10-0 Hands Across the Sea.

Divine Life Society, Rikhikesh

The third annual meeting of the Divine Life Society, Rikhikesh, was held on 27th, 28th and 29th of December, 1938, under the presidentship of H. H. Sri Swami Sivanandaji, the Founder of the Society. Delegates and members from the various Branches attended the meeting. Morning common meditation, Havan, Akhanda-Kirtan demonstrations of Asanans and Pranayams, lectures on Yoga Bhakti and Vedant and Sankirtan were some of the important items of the functions.

The annual report for the year 1938 was read by the Secretary, showing the activities of the Divine Life Society at Rikhikesh and the Branches at various places in India and foreign lands.

It was resolved to register the Divine Life Society in 1939 according to the Act XXI of 1860. At the end Sri Swami Sivanandaji gave an impressive speech on "Practical Sadhan" and did 'kirtans' in English and Hindi

Entries For All-India Lawn Tennis

BOMBAY: Jan. 4.

Entries for the All-India Lawn Tennis Championships, which will be held at the Cricket Club of India, in Bombay, from January 18 to January 29, will be accepted up to Saturday evening, January 14, and the draw will be made on the following day.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications appear in Thursday's Government Gazette:—

Mr. C. B. Huli, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Southern Division, is granted leave.

Mr. R. B. Palekar, Auditor in the office of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Southern Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Southern Division, vice Mr. Huli.

Mr. M.N.J. Shaikh, District and Sessions Judge, West Khandesh, is granted leave.

Mr. R. R. Karnik, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to hold charge of the office of District Judge, West Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. Shaikh on leave.

Mr. H. C. Desai, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri is to hold charge of the office of the District Judge, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr A. R. Khan, on leave.

Mr. G. B. Constantine, District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, is to be District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. C. C. Hulkoti, on relief, is to be District and Sessions Judge, East Khandesh.

Mr. G. H. Salvi, on relief, is to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara pending further orders.

Mr. R. N. Nadgir, First Class Subordinate Judge, Karwar, is to hold charge of the office of the District Judge, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, during the interval between the departure of Mr. Constantine and the arrival of Mr. Salvi.

Major H. S. Smithwick on return from leave is appointed as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council, is granted leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. V. M. Joshi, I.C.S., a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Broach and Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. M. Zinkin, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that District.

Mr. B. B. Malwe, a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, is invested with the additional power to try summarily—section 260.

Mr. M. G. Deshmukh, a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. J. M. Pardeshi, a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Satara, is invested with the additional power to try summarily—section 260.

Mr. A. E. Shields, Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

SUPERSESSION OF KURLA MUNICIPALITY

Period To Be Extended For Two More Months

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have decided to extend the period of supersession of the Kurla Municipality for a further period of two months ending June 30, 1939.

According to the original orders, it would have ended on 30th April 1939. In spite of the anxiety of the Government not to extend the period any further. It has become necessary because the list of Municipal voters is statutorily required to be published four months before the supersession period expires. The preparation of fresh voters' list is expected to take at least three months. It has, therefore, become necessary for Government to extend the period of supersession upto June 30, 1939.

Punjab T. U. C. Office-bearers

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 3.

At an emergent meeting of the General Council of the Punjab Provincial Trade Union Congress held under the presidency of Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, the following office-bearers were elected for the current year:—

President:—Mr. B. P. L. Bedi.

General Secretary:—Mr. Sodhi Pindi Das.

A Working Committee of 21 members was also constituted.

It was decided to hold the next session of the Punjab Trade Union Congress in April next. It was also announced that the Working Committee will meet at Lahore on January 10, when further programme will be chalked out.—United Press.

Latest Gallops At Mahaluxmi

Vandyke Pleases On The Track; Pompeian Gives Satisfaction

(FROM OUR TRACK CORRESPONDENT)

The following gallops were noted through the week.

ROYAL ROMANCE (R. Boy) and JOVIAL PRINCE (R. Boy) did a five furlongs' dash in attractive style. Former is coming along nicely to hand.

MANCLARE (Marrable) shaped excellently when sent a brisk seven furlongs.

Bell sent HOUSE OF LORDS (Evans) over a sharp seven furlongs, Danny Boy (R. Boy) accompanying him over the last six. Former moved well and has improved.

WHO'S WHO (R. Boy) galloped over seven furlongs at a nice pace. Fit and well.

TOLTEC (Burn) and MISS GRENVILLE (O'Neale) contested a fast run six furlongs. Latter moved very well.

MAROC (Marrable) went ten furlongs at a striding pace. He is a fit horse but none too reliable.

WHAT'S WHAT (Britt) had a capital pace gallop over the nine furlongs. Lord Byron (Evans) joined him over the last five.

POMPEIAN (Sibbritt) and GOLDEN BEAM (R. Boy) went six furlongs at a good pace. Both shaped well.

GALUMPH II (R. Boy) beat BABY BOY (R. Boy) in a dash over six furlongs.

SATYR (R. Boy) had the better of a six furlongs gallop with RATHITA (Britt).

VANDYKE (Rook) went in grand style over the nine furlongs when holding CARTOON (R. Boy) easily. A likely winner on Saturday.

FADHILAL AL HAWA (Maxwell) covered six furlongs at top speed and gave all round satisfaction.

WHITE FLOWER (Cook) pleased in a five furlongs dash.

SILVER STAR (Britt) went six furlongs at a fast pace. Fit and well.

WALK OVER (Cook) gave a speedy display for six furlongs.

MAMLUK AL IRAQ (R. Boy) and Iraq Bahadur (R. Boy) were put over the six when the former impressed.

JIRNAS (Whiteside) held GOOD CHANCE (R. Boy) in a sharp run over the seven. Former is very well just now.

DAHMAN FADHIL (Britt) showed plenty of speed when beating Mujbil al Arab (R. Boy) in a good seven furlongs gallop.

SMALL DIAMOND (Evans) and ROMANTIC PRINCE (R. Boy) were well together at the end of a rousing seven furlongs gallop. Former has impressed considerably.

STAR OF KASHMIR (Britt) gave satisfaction when sent seven furlongs.

Note:—QUICKSILVER, RADCVGA, LEVANT AND SHUMS AL IRAQ.

PANORAMIC FLIGHT

(Continued from page 16)

tract to carry local papers to Kathiawar was a new feature in Indian Aviation. The official report of the Director of Civil Aviation had attested that their punctuality was 99-1/2 per cent.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY

The Air Services of India, made it a point to employ only Indians for all superior and subordinate positions, and even their highest paid officers were Indians.

The breaking of a cocoanut and the singing of hymns marked the inauguration of the service, after which the elite of Kolhapur were taken for trial flights.

Mr. Kabali personally conducted the guests from Bombay around the beauty spots of Kolhapur, and made all arrangements for their convenience while in Kolhapur. The "City of Bhavnagar" brought the press representatives to Bombay at 4-30 after 1-1/2 hours flight

AIR SERVICE SPECIAL NUMBER

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 5.

Shrimant Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj inaugurated this morning the Kolhapur aerodrome and the Bombay-Kolhapur Air Service in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of Indians and Europeans. A large Shamiana was erected for this purpose in the aerodrome which stands on the Udasiboa Park, five miles from Kolhapur on the Poona-Bangalore road. "Satyawadi," a Congress weekly published a special number in honour of the Air Service inauguration.

AMRIT KAUR FOR BARDOLI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur left yesterday morning for Bardoli where, it is understood, she will meet members of the Congress Working Committee and discuss problems affecting women of India. She is also likely to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, President of the All India Women's Conference, left for Gwalior by car.—United Press.

Budge Beats Ellsworth Vines

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

At Madison Square garden Donald Budge making his debut in professional lawn tennis beat Ellsworth Vines 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. Before a crowd of 17,000. Budge played with greater dash throughout, Vines netting and overdriving, though both were nervous in the beginning.—Reuter.

New Chairman Of Kaira Dist. School Board

(From Our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, (By Mail).

The first meeting of the Kaira District School Board constituted under the Primary Education Act of 1938 was held at Nadiad under the presidentship of Mr. Tribhovandas Kishibhai Patel, the Vice-President of the Kaira District Local Board, when Shrimati Bhaktilaxmi Gopaldas Desai was unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Kaira District School Board.

Mr. Tribhovandas Kishibhai Patel was unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman of the Board. Mr. Tribhovandas and Shrimati Bhaktilaxmi, both are the Congress workers in the District of Kaira.

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that brings new joys

The supreme comfort associated with Beeston-Humber cycling—the effortless pedalling—ease of handling—the resilience and strength over every kind of road bring new pleasures to cycling enthusiasts. Every Beeston-Humber bicycle gives a lifetime of trouble-free riding—it is guaranteed for ever!

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TO-MORROW:
Another Brilliant Comedy From Universal's
CHARLIE RUGGLES
IN
"HIS EXCITING NIGHT"
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THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JACK OAKIE
LUCILLE BALL
They're a great comedy combination in this fast-stepping story of a movie star and her press agent . . . See how he kept her in jail to keep her in the headlines!
the "Affairs of Annabel"
RKO RADIO Picture with
RUTH DONNELLY
Bradley Page • Fritz Feld
Thurston Hall
Elisabeth Risdon
Directed by BEN STOLOFF Produced by LOU LUSTY. Screen Play by Bert Granet and Paul Yawitz
Here's one of the MOVIE QUIZ CONTEST PICTURES

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The Centre of all Attractions!
Commencing to-day Friday 6th January
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUNDAY 8th Special Morning session at 10 a.m.
Hollywood's Grandest Romantic Star
RONALD COLMAN
in FRANK LLOYD'S
Romantic Masterpiece
"IF I WERE KING"
From the play by Justin Huntly McCarthy
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To avoid disappointment book your seats
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A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Heroic D R A M A !
Haunting MELODIES!!
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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 1, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 14, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 3, 1308
Hightide: 6-08; 11-59
Lowtide: 6-16; 18-04
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

Saturday Jan. 7.

S S "Corfu" with Homeward Mails sails at 1 p.m.

"MATUNGA BANDHU SAMAJ"
Under the auspices of the above Samaj Dr. Yeswantrai J. Naik will deliver a public lecture on "Our Universe" at Mani Nivas to-morrow (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m.

A. I. MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION
A General Body meeting of the Bombay Branch, All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, will be held at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday January 8, at Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao's Consulting Rooms, Girgaum Terraces, 101 Girgaum Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress Municipal Election Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ
In connection with the Ramana Jayanthi Uthsava of this Samaj there will be a Discourse by Sriman V. Subbaraya on the "Life and Teachings of Shri Bhagawan Ramana Maharishigal to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m.

"KOLABA DISTRICT CHAMBHAR CONFERENCE"
A conference of the Cobblers living in Kolaba District will be held on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) at Kharpada, Taluka Panvel, near Karnala bridge under the presidentship of Kanuji Gavpat Ziradkar.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SEWREE
A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at Cement Chawls Maidan, Sewree, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to explain the Congress Municipal Election Manifesto and to canvass support for the Congress candidates of the Naigam Sewree Constituency (F Ward Division II). All Congress candidates of the constituency will be present at the meeting.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS
Mr. E. A. Nadirshah, Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, will deliver a lecture on "Bombay's Water Supply" to-day (Friday), at 6-45 p.m. in the air-conditioned Conference Hall of Electric House. The lecture is open to engineers and engineering students and seats can be booked in advance at B.E.S.T. Enquiry Office (Tele: 26024).

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE
As directed by the M.P.C.C. all the Taluka Congress Committees are to complete their new formation by the end of this month (January, 1939). The first meeting of the District C.C. will be held in the first week of February. All the Taluka Committees are therefore required to fix the dates of elections suitable to their circumstances.

"HAVE-A-HEART" FETE AND EXHIBITION
The Management of the "Have-A-Heart" Fete and Exhibition announce that at the 2nd Children's Day at the Fete on Saturday January 7, Children under 15 years of age, producing the Coupons that will appear in the Saturday's issue of this Paper will have Free Admission on the Fete Grounds.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS
The following is the Municipal Health Officer's report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 31st December:—
The total mortality 597 was 44 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 26.7 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 52nd week of 1937, viz. 700 and the death rate 31.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 543 and the death rate 24.3.
There were 5 deaths from Typhoid, Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 7 attacks (including 2 imported—one from Bandra and one from Andheri) and 7 deaths.
The number of live births registered during the week was 1025 which compares favourably with that for the 52nd week of 1937, viz. 817 and 801 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-37).

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE
The President, Santa Cruz Congress Committee writes:—
The election of the New Managing Committee of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, will be held on Sunday January 22. The Nominations must be filed before 6-0 p.m. on Sunday Jan. 15.
Those who have enlisted themselves as Congress members in Santa Cruz, those who are habitual Khadi-wearers and those who are not members of any communal organization such as Hindu Mahasabha or Muslim League, are eligible to stand as candidates for this elections.
Printed Nomination Forms can be had from the Congress Committee office, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz. Such Nomination forms after having duly filled in, are to be sent within the period above mentioned to:—The President, Santa Cruz Congress Committee, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Keep Fit". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"If I were King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Affairs of Annabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brambachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Port of Seven Seas" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"The Drum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Service De Luxe" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robinhood". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabhi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

LECTURES ON "GRAVITATION"
Under the auspices of the University of Bombay, Professor V. V. Narlikar, Head of the Mathematics Department, Benares Hindu University, will deliver a course of four public lectures on "Gravitation" in the Lecture Room No. 2 of the Royal Institute of Science, Fort, Bombay, on Jan. 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1939, commencing at 6 p.m. each day.
January 11, What is Gravitation?
January 12, The weakness of Classical Relativity.
January 13, Einstein's New Relativity.
January 14, Relativity and World-structure.

DR. LOHIA'S LECTURES
Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, who has relinquished charge of the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning from Allahabad. He will stay in Bombay for a few days and then proceed to Dharwar where he opens the Karnatak Youth Conference on January 14.
While in Bombay, he will deliver a lecture this Saturday at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, the theme being: "Towards a Socialist Revolution" and another lecture at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) on Sunday at 8-30 p.m. on "India's Place in World Politics".

CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING IN GIRGAUM
Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Ambewadi, Girgaum Road, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.). Prof. D. R. Gharpure will preside and Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, D. S. Babrekar, M.R. Masani, Ramchandra Gole, Y. K. Khadilkar, Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B Sukthankar and others will speak.
The Congress candidates from Girgaum-Chaupatty Division, viz. Sjts. Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, Madhavrao Godbole and Dr. Gopalrao Deshmukh will be present at the meeting.

VILE PARLE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE
Members desiring to contest the ensuing election of the Managing Committee of Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee can send in their nomination on or before 10 a.m. of January 11.
Candidates should be members of the Congress Committee enrolled on or before 31st October 1938.
Nomination papers will be had from the Secretary of the president from the Congress office and must be addressed to the president at Lajpatrai Road, Vile Parle.

CARS IN HEAD-ON COLLISION

Eight Persons Injured At Charni Road Junction

Two motor cars driving towards Charni Road Junction in the early hours of Thursday morning, met with a head—on collision, as a result of which eight persons were injured. The impact was so tremendous that one automobile turned turtle.

Suicidal Death

Bapuji Pallonji Rabadi, who was supposed to be missing from his home at Khetwadi since the 3rd of January, was to-day found hanging by the neck to a rope fixed to the roof of his flat.
It appears that the inmates of the house smelt a ranced odour exhaling from a room which had been bolted from inside. Getting suspicious, they forced open the door, and found the body of the missing man in a decomposed condition.
The city coroner recorded a verdict of suicidal death at an inquest held on Thursday evening.
The motive of the suicide, it is stated, was failure in business.
The deceased was a dealer in wines and spirits.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

G. I. P. Authorities Appeal To Passengers

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, in a press note says:—
"Accounts have appeared in many newspapers relating to the direct action taken by passengers at Matunga station on Saturday, December 24th, in protest against the amended suburban train service introduced on the G.I.P. Railway on and from 1st December 1938. The whole question was reviewed at the meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee on Thursday, the 5th January, and, at the request of the Local Advisory Committee this press note is issued in order that the public may know the true facts.
"At the meeting of the G.I.P Railway Local Advisory Committee held on the 3rd November 1938, the Committee accepted, in principle, the necessity for a reduction in the G.I.P. Railway Suburban Service which was running at a loss of approximately 20 lakhs of Rupees per year. It was appreciated that it might not be possible at the first effort to introduce an amended train service that would meet all the needs of the public, and it was stated in consequence that the administration was ready and willing to adjust the train service, where it was found to be necessary after experience had been gained.
"During the early part of December complaints of a relatively minor nature were received and were in process of careful examination. On the whole, however, the amended train service appeared to be fairly satisfactory.

ON DECEMBER 24.

"On December 24th, a public holiday, the holiday train service was in operation. Unfortunately a minor accident occurred to a goods train at Mulund Station which caused detention to the suburban train service and in particular to a train due to arrive at Matunga at 8-43 a. m. This train did not arrive at Matunga until 9-13 a. m. by which time there was an accumulation of passengers on the platform which would, in normal circumstances, have been cleared by two trains. Owing to the unforeseen and unfortunate circumstances the train was crowded and although additional coaches were attached, certain passengers in the train repeatedly pulled the communication cord whenever the train attempted to start. Further dislocation of the suburban service resulted.

PROTEST AGAINST ALTERATIONS

"The position was explained to the passengers who appeared to be taking a leading part, by two Railway Officers who had proceeded to Matunga, but certain passengers continued to pull the communication cord, and stated that it was protest against the alterations in the Sunday suburban service. After further interviews with the leaders of the passengers, in which it was explained that their action was causing serious inconvenience not only to the travelling public of Matunga but of all the stations on the whole suburban service, and after further persuasion the passengers saw reason and the train left at about 13 hours, after a delay of nearly four hours.

HEAVY TRAFFIC

"Reports received from other stations indicated that the passenger traffic on that particular day was exceptionally heavy. This circumstance combined with the unfortunate accident, referred to already, caused the overcrowding which could not have been anticipated, and which was not due primarily to the amended train service.
"A meeting was subsequently arranged with the leaders of the passengers who delayed the train at Matunga. The representations made by them are now under careful investigation.
"As a result of suggestions received from other sources and through the press, two additional trains have been introduced from the 3rd January 1939, and the accommodation on certain trains has been increased.

DO NOT PULL THE CHAIN

"In conclusion, the G.I.P. Railway Administration requests that those who have suggestions to make for an improvement in the suburban train service shall address them to the Chief Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus. It is earnestly requested that direct action of pulling the communication cord shall cease, for this causes very considerable inconvenience to a large number of passengers, the majority of whom appreciate there are occasions when it is unavoidable that the actual seating capacity of trains is exceeded."

In an average seventy-five-minutes film the eye sees 100,000 separate pictures.

PEDESTRIANS VS. HAWKERS

City Fathers' Debate On Works Committee Report

The Municipal Corporation met on Thursday after the Xmas vacation and the Mayor and the councillors had a busy time in expediting the work. The introduction of the budget by the Chairman of the Standing Committee is a formality as old as the Municipal Act and that was gone through at the Thursday's meeting which occupied more than half an hour.
The House then took some time in the debate on the report of the Works Committee on the broadcast talk of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, ex-Mayor on 1st June 1936 entitled "A day in the life of a Mayor."

REGULATION OF HAWKERS

Mr. Jamnadas had suggested some measures to be adopted for throwing Kutchra and cleansing and flushing of gullies, regulation of hawkers and prevention of adulterated milk, etc.
The Municipal Commissioner in his report submitted measures taken to prevent the nuisance. The Works Committee recommended the recording of the report.
In the debate some councillors suggested the taking of more stringent measures than suggested by the Municipal Commissioner and an amendment was moved for reference of the matter back to the Works Committee.
Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Municipal Corporation was deprived of its powers by the Government of Bombay under the amendment of the Municipal Act regarding the prosecution of the hawkers. The footpaths meant for pedestrians were now used by hawkers.
The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was taken to the poll and negatived. Thus nothing remained before the House.
The House then adjourned till Monday.

Congress Municipal Election Propaganda

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting in connection with the Municipal election propaganda, was held on Thursday night at Nana's Chauk, Walkeshwar.
Mr. Motichand Kapadia who presided exhorted the audience to vote for the Congress candidates as it was only through them that they could expect the city's crying needs to be attended to.
Prof. D. R. Gharpure urged the voters to exercise their franchise in supporting those candidates that were put forward by the Congress.
Messrs. S. K. Patil, Ganpati-Shankar Desai, D. S. Babrekar, Gunvant Kapadia and M. R. Masani also spoke.

INDIA MUST LEARN LESSON FROM EGYPTIAN EXAMPLE

Congressmen Should Not Be Lulled By Illusory Power And Lose Sight Of National Objective, Says Kamaladevi

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The bulk of the Congress and the Indian Nation had been concentrating its attention on Federation and it was high time with the advent of another year to forget the Federation question and the country marched forward to the goal of Independent, said Mr. M. R. Masani at a public meeting held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga last night under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist party.
He said the next step should be an answer to the question as to what India was going to achieve. There was no use of working Provincial Autonomy which had not given them any real power.
Proceeding Mr. Masani said that Bombay was going to face two elections one after the other. Referring to the Municipal election he referred to the high esteem in which the Bombay Corporation was being held by the Corporations of Calcutta and Karachi. If the right persons who had the welfare of the people at heart were sent into the Corporation, perhaps they might be able to remedy some of the civic ills of the day.
There was more important problem of shaping the Congress Constitution and the national struggle. This task rested with those who would be elected as delegates to the Congress. This election would be held on the 15th instant in Bombay.

KAMALADEVI'S SPEECH.

In choosing the delegates Congressmen had to discriminate between candidates and support only those who worked for pushing forward the struggle of the people.
Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in her speech said that there was the apprehension that the fight against the Federation might become a negative issue. But at Delhi the A.I.C.C. had given a concrete form. The Congress had now declared that it could not tolerate the existence of an irresponsible Government at the centre. That raised the question of the next step. They could not wait for that step to be taken by the imperialist power. The tremendous strength and confidence the Congress commanded was proved by the existence of Congress Ministries in eight provinces. If the ministers had achieved what they had, it was not due to any gift from the India Government. It was due to mass organisations, and great strength behind the Congress. So if the Governors did not interfere, it was because of the mass strength. There was of course the other fact and that was that the ministers themselves were acting within the limits of the India Act. This had caused embarrassing moments. It was becoming a habit among some congressmen to tell the people of how much their ministries had achieved. The very fact that the Congress had eight provinces under its control was proof of what it had achieved. There was no need to praise themselves. But they were afraid of telling the people of what they could not achieve or how little was the achievement that was possible to be made under the wretched India Act.
Continuing Mrs. Kamaladevi said that if she were a Finance Minister she would have cropped every source of revenue which was people's money and utilised it for the benefit of the people. If there was restlessness in the country to say it was not to harass the Congress Ministries. It was a cry of the hungry people and it was but natural that they looked to the Congress for redress.
It also reminded them how far they had still to travel before the objective was realised. She referred to the Egyptian parallel and pointed out how the Wafdist Party which came into power soon after the war was driven out because of the false sense of security that was created. India should learn the lesson of Egypt and not be lulled by illusory sense of power. The Congress had got to profit by the strength it had gathered. Here she pointed out how the Congress Socialist Party had through ceaseless work, despite ridicule and opposition had succeeded in giving a new orientation to the national struggle. She hoped that Congressmen would see that in delegates elections only radically minded persons were elected so that the future might be moulded in terms of the complete liberation of the masses from hunger, starvation and misery.
A resolution on the death of Mr. Raman Menon one of the Ministers of the Madras Government was passed, all standing.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Don't Laugh & Grow Fat
LAUGH & GROW FIT with
GEORGE FORMBY
IN
"KEEP FIT"
A LAUGH TONIC!

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Residents of the Dharavi Islands will rejoice at the news that according to the assurance of Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister of Public Works a road will be constructed at the earliest possible date from Gorai to Utan and to Manori. The question of an overbridge over the Ambavni Creek, is also to be considered.
Without the facilities of such a road the people of these places have to put up with untold difficulties in carting their daily produce. An overbridge either at Manori or over the Ambavni Creek is badly needed, for the ferry system proves dangerous and also expensive.
A deputation of residents of Dharavi waited on the Hon. Minister at the Secretariat recently led by Mr. Thomas Gabriel Ferreira. The Minister gave the assuarnce as noted above.

SAFETY FIRST

The Safety Association whose activities occasionally appear in the columns of this paper gives ample indication that the organisation is living up to its designation as an all India body. Though its activities have even reached the farthest end of the Suburban area, with the rapid development of the suburbs, the Association would do well to organise a branch office at a convenient place in the suburbs so that it could devote its attention fully on the safety of suburbanites.
That the time has come for paying special attention in the above direction could be proved from the large number of accidents, both in the residences and on the streets registered on all municipal areas

WHY NOT SUBURBAN COURTESY WEEK?

The First Courtesy Week organised by the Safety First Association in our city proved quite a success, and a similar week could be organised on the Ghodbunder Road.
This road registers the highest number of accidents and the blame for such accidents goes mostly to the pedestrians.
The suburbs therefore badly need a courtesy week.
Either the Safety First Association or some other suburban body would do well to collect all suburban Scouts together and one such week be inaugurated.

BOUND FOR HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

(From A Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 5.
The famous Unani physician Lukmanul Muld Hakim Mohammad Abdul Wahab Saheb Ansari (alias Hakim Nabina Afsarul Atibba.) Hyderabad, Deccan, started for Bombay on Thursday morning by the G. I. P. mail train with his family. The party will embark per s.s. "Ismalia" for Haj pilgrimage on 9th inst. Thousands of his admirers and the elite of Delhi assembled at the station to bid him goodbye.

Advocate's Daughter Killed By Lorry

While crossing Vincent Road, near Khodadad Circle, Mahalaximbai, the nine-year-old daughter of a Bombay advocate, was knocked down and killed by a motor lorry on Thursday afternoon.
The Bombay Coroner held an inquest the same evening, when Mr. N. C. N. Acharya the father of the deceased identified the body. Pending further police inquiries the inquest was adjourned.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
PORT OF SEVEN SEAS
A mighty surge of red-blooded romance...a riot of mirth in Wallace Beery's most exciting drama!
Starring WALLACE BEERY
featuring FRANK MORGAN
Maureen O'SULLIVAN
JOHN BEAL • JESSIE RALPH
Directed by James Whale
Produced by Henry Henigson

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1939

COMBATING COMMUNALISM

Over a hundred conferences were held during the last Christmas week representing all parts of the country and almost all its important interests. Probably this time they were more and better attended than ever before. The advent of provincial autonomy, however partial, has induced every community or class to safeguard its own special interests while doing its bit in promoting the interests of the nation as a whole. This is doubtless very gratifying. But sometimes the emphasis on sectional interests is unduly exaggerated so as to be prejudicial to national interests, and not infrequently the methods adopted in safeguarding the former are not very conducive to general peace and harmony. Communalists are now more narrow-minded and aggressive than perhaps they were ever before. And certain sections of workers and peasants, while professing loyalty to the Congress, actually work against it and, what is much worse, are not quite non-violent in their activities.

Anti-Communal Propaganda

To-day we shall consider only the communal evil and the best methods of combating it. Communalism of one kind or another is an ancient legacy in India and has been intensified by a vicious policy of our alien rulers for over a century. It cannot be exorcised in a day, but in the present conditions it is fast losing ground, but for that very reason its votaries are making a desperate effort to assert themselves. The aggressive resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League are born of weakness rather than strength. But they cannot for that reason be ignored. They may mislead the ignorant and the unwary. What precisely should be done to counteract their mischievous tendencies is the pertinent question. Now, this at least is clear that in the anti-communal programme, whatever its exact nature, the Congress, which rightly claims to be the foremost national body should take the lead. And its leaders should freely utilise the help of non-communal or anti-communal bodies like those of kisans and workers, the All-India Women's Conference and youth leagues. The activities of these bodies, whatever their shortcomings, are certainly anti-communal and they should be duly utilised in combating communalism.

The Best Method

As regards particular measures to achieve communal unity, it may appear that what is known as the Mass Contact Programme of the Congress is all that is necessary. But mere contact or enlistment of a huge number of persons of different communities as Congress members will not suffice. Such propaganda often evokes counter propaganda and the two may lead to clashes. As we have suggested before, the best mass contact programme is constructive ameliorative work for and among the masses of all communities. It is through such work that Gandhiji and his lieutenants have succeeded in winning the confidence of the masses. The All-India Women's Conference and its many provincial branches can be of great use in this programme. As regards the specific grievances of the Muslims against the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal's offer of arbitration may well be accepted by Mr. Jinnah or the other leaders concerned; for we cannot believe that these men want grievance-mongering and not the actual redress of grievances. Finally, with regard to the resumption of negotiations for a Hindu-Muslim settlement, the Congress has left the door open for any Muslim leaders ready to resume them without bringing in irrelevent matters. If they do not care to enter the open door, they lay themselves open to the charge that, for the present at any rate, they want to keep up and exploit communal feeling to gain personal ends.

Roosevelt's Call To Arms

While we had been prepared by the Nazi press for what may be described as a formidable counter-offensive on the verbal plane against the Fascist threats to democracy, President Roosevelt's address to the Congress makes itself remarkable through its lucidity and strict definition of the United States of America's internal and international policies and is certainly bound to produce repercussions on the Anglo-American relations in so far as the President discards the Chamberlainean theory of 'appeasement' as quite unacceptable. It is difficult to assess the precise extent of influence Mr. Anthony Eden's recent visit to the States has had on the American attitude towards the British Premier's policy of appeasement; but the President's statement leaves no doubt of the fact that, if Great Britain sought any help in this quarter, it would be conditional on a clear declaration of 'No surrender' to the kind of blackmail tactics the International Fascism has [illegible] employed in the past. [illegible] basis of Anglo-American collaboration, towards which the British diplomacy has been engaged in working during the last few months has been enunciated in no ambiguous terms and in making his statement, Mr. Roosevelt has also skilfully kept clear of saying anything that could compromise the position of neutrality and non-intervention which an important section of American public opinion is determined, not to surrender. The main principles of American neutrality thus remain unaffected while the determination is expressed to amend the Neutrality Laws which are even admitted to operate unevenly and unfairly and may give aid to the aggressor and deny it to the victim. "The instinct of self-preservation," the President hastened to add, "warns us not to let that happen any more," lest the charge of Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy might be levelled against those who shape the State's foreign policy.

The President's entire statement sums up the present day situation of world democracy with all its strength, its weakness and its vulnerability. And in analysing this situation with a typical American clarity and understanding, Mr. Roosevelt has won half the battle of democracy. The statement in effect, describes the concept of democracy in its wholeness and its indivisibility and although any direct reference to the present day European scene is avoided in it, it cannot fail to produce a highly favourable general effect in the form of a call to arms to all men of goodwill and defenders of democratic principles in the world. The President's speech makes a straight bid for leadership of world democracy and in doing this, Mr. Roosevelt has undoubtedly enhanced the prestige of a country that has produced a Walt Whitman, and established a great tradition in democratic government and institutions. It is, indeed, a splendid achievement in itself in the almost lost cause of international peace and order and will not fail to produce a salutary effect on and profoundly influence the thought and actions of Europe's statesmen.

A Happy Decision

There will be the deepest satisfaction among the citizens of Bombay over the adoption at long last of Mr. K. F. Nariman as a Congress Party candidate for the forthcoming municipal elections. While we have never disguised our view that the initial exclusion of Mr. Nariman from the list was a regrettable error on the part of the Selection Committee appointed for the purpose by the B.P.C.C., we are extremely happy to find that the error is rectified just in time. It goes without saying that Mr. Nariman, with his long experience of and mastery over civic affairs, will be a great asset to the Congress Municipal Party, which is making a determined bid to capture the Corporation. And incidentally it is to be hoped that the present inclusion of Mr. Nariman will mark the beginning of the rapprochement between him and his colleagues, as desired by the Congress President in a press interview a few weeks ago. While we have no desire to rake up old controversies, it must be observed that Mr. Nariman has behaved with exemplary fortitude and discipline since the imposition of the Congress Working Committee's ban upon him. We sincerely wish, therefore, that he will soon be enabled to take his wonted part in Congress activities in general, even as he will now do in the municipal affairs of this city.

Congress & Catholic Students

Meaning Of Catholic Action

By "Catholicus"

The "Examiner" recently referred to Mr. Masani as a communist and the "Congress Socialist" as a communist paper—a misrepresentation that would appear to be part of the propaganda intensified recently by this organ of the foreign missionaries who, as a rule, are expected to keep clear of political partisanships and issues.

What Is Communism?

The Vatican, no doubt has been carrying on a war on communism and the Catholic faithful are supposed to conform strictly to the doctrine of obedience and denounce communism. But the question is: Is the 'Congress Socialist Party' a communist organisation by any definition? It is merely a party, not unlike the European Christian Socialist Party, that while lending the completest support to the Congress, lays special stress on the need of socialism as a cure for the ills of social injustice and economic maldistribution. It is merely a left wing party 'within' the Congress party. Ironically enough, the Society of Jesus is truly a communist party—it is the earliest in the history of the movement for abolition of private property—as it enforces on its members a rigorous discipline based on the principle of applied communism. We have known basic communism in this country and the 'communidade' (communal ownership of land) in Goa can be cited as a relic of the classic Indian village economy based on the communist ideology.

Congress and Catholicism

The "Examiner" is certainly welcome to laud up to the skies Franco and Dr. Salazar as saviours of Catholicism and even to carry on their political propaganda amongst Indian Catholics. But when this missionary journal which is primarily concerned with religious propaganda goes to the length of misrepresenting the Congress movement, it is time the Indian Catholics asked themselves whether it was not working against their vital interests. The Congress is not either an anti-Catholic or anti-religious organisation. It stands for Indian political freedom and its action is based on a non-sectarian ideology to which the Catholics can subscribe without compromising their religious integrity. Chevalier C. J. Varkey, who is a well-known Catholic leader and has all these years worked for the Catholic action movement in our province, expounds these ideas so admirably and he has behind him a strong public opinion representing masses of Indian Catholics who feel that the foreign missionaries are injuring their cause by creating the impression that the Catholic population—an insignificant minority—constitutes the political Ulster in this country.

Students' Attitude

The Catholic youth, especially, feels called upon to define its attitude over this question and there is every reason to believe that it is not prepared to be stigmatised as 'reactionary' and left out of consideration in the political life of the country. The students' organisations like the local Catholic Students' Association possess young men who see the danger ahead involved in such an attitude and many of them feel that the masses of their co-religionists who constitute 'depressed areas' in socio-economic conditions should share on a footing of equality, both the work for upliftment of the masses and its actual achievement in terms of better living conditions. Far from being enemies of political freedom in this country they contend the Indian Catholics are racially and culturally as good Indians as any other and that the profession of the Catholic faith is not incompatible with patriotism and a high sense of social responsibility. The president of this Association presided over a public condolence meeting held in the city to pay a tribute

(Continued on Page 12 Col 6)

FASCIST MENACE TO U. S. A.

Why Uncle Sam Re-Arms

By H. N. Brailsford

From time to time it is well to remind ourselves that another hemisphere exists on this planet. If ever general war should shatter the Old World again, the centre of gravity of civilisation will shift, and the evolution of culture and political structure will be transferred to this transatlantic continent, while ours stagnates and decays.

But can it ward off from its shores the perils that threaten us? The meeting at Lima of the Pan-American Conference may tempt us to make a summary survey of its problems.

This institution has its permanent headquarters at Washington and there are idealists in the United States who believe that it may develop into an American League of Nations.

It has hardly yet advanced much beyond the phase in which the heads of States meet at long intervals, affirm their faith in the pacific solution of conflicts, and try to embody certain progressive principles in the recognised body of international law.

Its more ambitious efforts to achieve a measure of economic unity have failed in the past. The main difficulty lies in the overwhelming power, naval and financial, of the United States.

The weaker Latin American republics cannot face this "Colossus" as equals, dare not bow to its leadership, cannot combine to achieve a balance, and consequently look on any initiative from Washington with jealousy and suspicion.

Canada Aloof

The three relatively stable and advanced republics of the Southern Continent, the so-called A.B.C. States (Argentine, Brazil and Chile) have their independent pride, but they do not often act closely together, nor have they sufficient prestige to rally their more squalid neighbours in a solid phalanx.

It is unfortunate that Canada, because she is a Dominion within a non-American Commonwealth of Nations, does not adhere to the conference. Her presence might solve the problem of the balance of forces, but as yet she holds aloof.

Two main problems dominated the Lima Conference. Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, brought before it proposals which meant in plain English that the Governments of the whole American continent should organise for concerted defence against European Fascism.

The Axis has recently become an alarming reality for opinion in the United States. The powerful and numerous settlements of Germans, especially in Brazil, and of Italians, chiefly in Argentine, are now organised in militant Fascist formation. Japanese settlers are colonising on a big scale along the Pacific Coast.

The Nazis conduct an elaborate wireless propaganda, cultural as well as political. The powerful device of barter trading is used to tie the South American producers of raw material to the German economic system. Brazil, for example, sells her cotton crop to Germany for blocked marks, which can only be used to purchase German goods.

Mexico, after nationalising her oil-wells, found that the Standard and Shell combines had, in revenge, closed the world's markets to her. But the Germans gladly agreed to exchange her oil for their manufactured goods, on the usual exclusive terms.

This is not for Mexico a congenial association, for the Germans back her local Fascists, while President Cardenas advances towards his goal of moderate Socialism with advanced democracy.

Even President Vargas, of Brazil, though his is a brutal personal dictatorship of the Right, has quarrelled with the local Nazis and insisted on the recall of a too indiscreet German Minister.

Nor do the trading arrangements on a barter basis work over well. The Germans sometimes sell their surplus Brazilian cotton in the world market at a profit, while the Brazilians cannot get from Germany all the goods they want. There is something to be said for the old-fashioned plan of cash dealings.

In short, it is possible that the alarm of public opinion in the United States is exaggerated. Latin America has always had its dictators.

They were not Fuehrers in the European sense of the word, who rise to power at the head of a disciplined party, and rule as much by propaganda as by force. They are "strong men," who seize power by winning the army.

If Franco Wins

Their interest in ideas is slight, and they value office chiefly as the road to wealth and magnificence. But it may be that with German and Italian tuition this traditional type of dictatorship will now evolve into the Fascist type.

Much depends on the issue of the struggle in Spain, which is the "spiritual home," of its former colonies in South America and sets the pattern of their cultural life. If Franco wins, the prestige both of the Fascist idea and of the Axis Powers will be enormously enhanced.

North American progressives have suddenly awakened to this danger, and one now finds in Press articles that attack Mr. Chamberlain as sharply as the Fuehrer and the Duce because, by his partiality towards Franco he is helping the onward march of Fascism in South America. They watch the establishment of German aeroplane bases on the Atlantic coasts that might have a military value.

This alarm of the more liberal Americans had, last week, the salutary effect of stimulating the gift to Spain of their surplus wheat on a really generous scale.

It is not Japan alone that is driving the United States into a formidable programme of rearmament.

To meet this new danger Mr. Roosevelt's Government is proposing at Lima a significant development of the Munroe Doctrine.

President Munroe proclaimed it in 1823 to forbid the transplantation to South America of the European monarchical system. Mr. Roosevelt is expanding it to resist the penetration of European Fascism or Communism, whether by actual ag-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CYPRUS

It is amusing to find the German paper, "Boersen Zeitung" condemning Great Britain for muzzling public opinion in Cyprus. It is the proverbial case of the pot calling the kettle black. While no one knows it more than we, Indians, that British imperialism is no respecter of civil liberty in its colonies and possessions, Nazi Germany is a worse offender. This display of Nazi solicitude for Cyprus is, however, significant because of the Anglo-Italian rivalry for power in the Mediterranean. The history of this little island is interesting as it dates back to the time of Greek and Phoenician colonies. It was taken by Turks from Venetians in 1571 and held by them until 1878 when it was ceded to England which needed it to protect the newly acquired British interests in the Suez Canal. At the outbreak of the Great War, in 1914, it was formally annexed by Britain. Until recently it was unfortified but in 1936, following the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty which reduced British Military forces in Egypt, plans were announced to make Cyprus a British naval base. The population is about one-third of a million, of whom the majority are Greek Christians with a not insignificant minority of Turkish Muslims. The Nazi paper compares Cyprus with Austria before Anschluss. Is the axis-partner, Mussolini, preparing for a similar coup? Here is another fruitful topic for Chamberlain-Duce conversations.

"THE DRUM" AGAIN

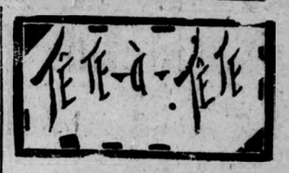
It was on the 14th of September, last year, that the management of the Excelsior Theatre announced "Last Day To-day" of that obnoxious anti-Indian film "The Drum." Having already exposed in these columns the role of this film as a part of imperialist propaganda, we hoped on that occasion that it would be positively the last day on which this or any other such picture was shown anywhere in India. Since then the film has been banned in the Punjab, Madras, Bihar, Bengal and Delhi and the country-wide agitation against it has confirmed our view that this film is "a sinister attempt to give to the unsuspecting world outside a misleading picture of the Frontier tribesmen and of Britain's mission among them and to paint the British as the unselfish harbingers of peace and protection" and such propaganda cannot be countenanced by any patriotic Indian. It is significant that even progressive and fair-minded English critics here condemned this picture. We cannot but heartily deplore the action of the management of the New Empire Theatre in reviving a film that has aroused indignation all over the country. We understand that some of the offending portions in the film have been further deleted but that is surely not enough. The whole trend of the picture is anti-Indian and as such it must be banned. Indeed, the time has come when the Indian National Congress must lay down a definite policy with regard to such imperialistic propaganda which should be effectively and uniformly counteracted in all provinces with Congress ministries.

CONGRESS MINISTRY'S JAIL REFORM

The measures of jail reform recently introduced by the Central Provinces Government in its administration are to be welcomed and mark, indeed, a clear reorientation of policy based on the modern principles of penal reform. The raising of the standard of the prisoners' dietary and clothing, the amenities of civilized existence which are brought within the reach of good conduct prisoners, and the installation of radio-sets in jails are some of the important features of the new administration. Recent experience in the English jails proves that the permission given to the prisoners to earn their money to buy tobacco and newspapers has had a markedly favourable effect in reducing the incidence of jail-crime and contributed to better maintenance of jail discipline besides acting as a psychological incentive to voluntary good conduct on the part of the prisoners. The brutality of hard jail life is known to have an effect that is actually far from acting as a deterrent and most criminologists are agreed that the system of punishment which tends to be harsh and even cruel and vindictive should be transformed into one of greater effectiveness. This can be achieved only when jails become reformatories where human kindness and a better understanding of the psychology of crime and criminals—if all jail-inmates need be so characterised—will be substituted for the antiquated system we have always known and which is responsible for making hardened and habitual criminals of men for whom the hope of eventual reclamation cannot be given up. The Central Provinces Government deserve to be congratulated on giving a lead in this field of reform and we trust that the other provinces will follow their example.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

In his speech at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday evening the Hon. Dr. Gilder detailed the various efforts that were being made by him for the safeguarding of public health in this presidency. Much as has already been accomplished during the brief period of a year and a half, the problem of public health is too complicated and colossal to be solved satisfactorily as yet. Dr. Gilder, while he was legitimately proud of his achievements, frankly confessed the limitations and drawbacks under which he was working. Particularly the present inability of the Government to compel local bodies to follow the instructions of Government serves as a great handicap and Dr. Gilder, therefore, believed that a new Public Health Act, giving Government the necessary powers, was an obvious desideratum. It is unfortunately true that local administrations are not as aware of their responsibilities in this field as they ought to be. Now that there is a popular Government in power, there is no reason why it should not be given more powers in order to speed up their health programme, even though this may entrench upon local self-government in some ways.



TO-DAY'S PRIZE JOKE

"To-morrow:
BY PUBLIC DEMAND
Alexander Korda's Supreme Triumph
THE DRUM"
—Advt. of a local cinema.

* * * *

The number of cinema fans who wrote to a local theatre demanding the revival of Alexander Korda's "The Drum" is said to be too large to be revealed.

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By the way, let no one get the impression that now they are showing a "new copy, re-edited and approved by Bombay Govt." because the original version was in any way objectionable. Or was it?

* * * *

In his speech, President Roosevelt referred to "philosophies of force."

Hit and Muss are deeply flattered, at this promotion.

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"A war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted," said the American President, "but it has become increasingly clear that peace has not been assured."

Isn't this a direct insult to Mr. Chamberlain? A diplomatic protest is clearly indicated.

* * * *

Lord Meston, President of the Liberal Party Organisation, told the Geographical Association Conference in London that "it would not be surprising if Federation in India is not to be accomplished for some considerable time as so many are opposed to it."

We agree. But we don't like that word "accomplished." "Inflicted" would be better

* * * *

Lord Meston believed "that the most difficult problem facing India is perhaps Federation."

Why 'perhaps'?

Isn't it the grimmest joke which has been played on a people?

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain says: "We must keep the ranks closed."

Barred and fettered, in fact!

* * * *

The National Government, he says, "has done more to help forming than any previous Government."

Yes. The wild oats sown at Munich are just beginning to sprout forth.

* * * *

A Nazi journal accuses Great Britain of trying "to muzzle public opinion in Cyprus."

Hitler himself, being a charitable individual, has begun it at home.

* * * *

Bachelor: 'I understand that wife is a great help to a man?'

Benedict: 'Rather. She stands by him in all the trials and sorrows that he would not have had had he not married her.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Silence is a difficult argument to beat.

No man favours expansion—of that little bald spot.

You might say that the stage prompter's job is a dramatic situation.

When it comes to making a swift touch the glad hand is very much in evidence.

It is useless to kick for a discount when called upon to pay the debt of nature.

* * * *

Money isn't the root of all evil. What's the matter with a stray hog in your garden.

Nationalist Advance Continues

Air Raid On Tarragona Front

Franco's Bombers Rain Death And Destruction On Tarragona

BARCELONA, January 4.

AT LEAST FORTY PERSONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED IN TWO AIR RAIDS ON TARRAGONA ON WEDNESDAY.

Twelve Nationalist 'planes carried out the first raid. They bombed and wrecked two passenger trains crowded with refugees. Then while the rescuers were recovering the bodies of the victims a second fleet of 25 bombers arrived and dropped bombs for two hours.

Over 300 Italians wounded in General Franco's new offensive arrived on Wednesday in Rome on aboard the hospitalship "Aquileia".

NATIONALISTS' ADVANCE CONTINUES

LONDON, January 5.

A communique issued at Salamanca states that "the Nationalists' brilliant advance continues on the Catalan front where the enemy disaster is becoming more and more evident and the Red forces' resistance has been overcome on all occasions".

The Communique adds that a number of villages and other important positions and 2,600 prisoners were captured while the Republicans abandoned over 300 dead.

IN VICINITY OF RICH PLAIN

A message from Burgos states:—The Nationalist vanguard of mixed legionary forces, which reached Barjas Blancas late on Wednesday night, advanced from Castelldans, the occupation of which was completed earlier in the day. Crossing the Segre river and the Urgel canal in thick fog, troops in the Northern front have left the fortifications in Bafaguer well behind, and before them lies the rich Urgel plain.

BARCELONA VERSION

A slight progress only by the Nationalists in the Castelldans Zone is admitted in a Republican Communique issued at Barcelona, which adds that fighting continues with extraordinary violence.

The Communique declares that the Italian division, which was concerned in the attacks and which continued pressure yesterday, supported by sixty tanks, suffered two thousand casualties on Tuesday.—Reuter.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON SPANISH FRONT

Republican's Surprise Attack Tells On Rebels

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Republicans launched a surprise attack in Valsequillo sector on Estremadura front, south-west of Madrid this morning, according to Spanish Press Agency. Nationalist losses are described as heavy and many prisoners are claimed to have been captured. Fierce fighting is stated to be proceeding.—Reuter

INQUIRY INTO REBELS CHARGES

Lord Halifax Appoints Committee

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lord Halifax has ordered an enquiry into all the circumstances connected with the charges made by the Spanish Nationalist authorities of "improper conduct by British officials, employers and others at St. Jean de Luz, San Sebastian or Burgos." The inquiry will be conducted by Mr. Owen St. Clair O'Malley, British Charge d'Affaires at St. Jean de Luz, Mr. Jerram, acting British Agent at Burgos and Sir Wasey Sterry.

Mr. Jerram has been instructed to press for the immediate production of charges and evidence and also for immediate access thereto.—Reuter.

Nationalists Take Borjasblancas

BURGOS, Jan. 5.

The Nationalists have occupied Borjasblancas this morning.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF CHILDREN

British Govt.'s Plans For Big Cities In Cases Of Emergency

LONDON, Jan. 5.

As the first step in formulating plans for evacuating two to three million children from a big city in the event of an emergency, the Minister for Health has circularised local authorities, requesting them to co-operate with Government in taking an immediate census of the available accommodation for billetting purposes, which it is hoped, will be completed by the end of February.

It is estimated that there are one million children in the administrative country of London alone.

BILLETTING PLAN

It is considered that provision of camps will be impracticable, the necessary accommodation being best found in existing occupied and empty houses on the lines of the emergency scheme formulated during the October crisis, namely, on the basis of one person to every habitable room, the Government paying the householders upto half a guinea per week according to the accommodation provided. While no children will be moved in the event of an emergency unless their parents so desire, it is contemplated that school children will be moved, school by school, with their teachers, so that education may be continued in the reception areas.

The circular emphasizes that the information supplied by householders for the purpose of the census will be entirely voluntary, objections being noted for consideration. It is hoped that in the event of an emergency householders will voluntarily accept billetting of children, but it is pointed out that those who do not accommodate children may be required to take other persons. Steps will also be taken to prevent any profiteering in rooms.—Reuter.

REBELS' PUSH TOWARDS BARCELONA

SARAGOSSA, Jan. 5.

Nationalists have entered the fertile Urgel plains, which it is alleged, are flooded, the Republicans having opened the sluicegates of the diverting canal. Artesa-del-Erida, and Puigvert-del-Erida have been occupied and it is claimed that 3,000 prisoners were taken yesterday and more this morning.

The top blade of the Nationalist "scissors" is threatening Barcelona and has reached a place beyond the important road junction of Artesa Desegre and the lower blade has reached Borjasblancas, Llazgas heights in the south of the town.—Reuter.

Malicious Invention

Chinese Officially Deny Peace Move Efforts

CHUNKING, Jan. 5.

The allegation that three Ambassadors telegraphed to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek is officially described here as a malicious invention.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PROPAGANDA

Pamphlets From 'Planes For Peace Move

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.

Japanese 'planes flew over the International and French Concessions and dropped thousands of pamphlets alleging that various Chinese leaders wanted peace on the basis of Wang Ching Wei's proposals.

The pamphlets added that only the obstinacy of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek prevented the return of peace. One pamphlet alleged that three important Chinese Ambassadors had secretly and jointly telegraphed to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek urging him to accept Wang Ching Wei's proposals.—Reuter.

CHINESE AMBASSADOR DENIES IT

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Quotachi, who is one of the Ambassadors mentioned in the leaflets, told Reuter, "I sent no joint telegram."—Reuter.

London Circles Regret Resignation Of Prince Konoye

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Japanese circles in London much regret Prince Konoye's resignation and say that, on the whole, he held the balance fairly and resisted the worst demands of extreme militarists, disappointment at the complete failure of his peace offer to China to which he is believed to have pinned great hopes was probably the last straw in inducing him to resign.

Baron Hironuma is described as an ultra-nationalist of the extremist type and unpopular in Japan. Mr. Ikeda's disappearance is much regretted. He is generally regarded as a very able Finance Minister.

It is predicted that the two great Japanese political parties will fight violently against the army's plans for the formation of a new party on Fascist lines, and it is thought that they will have the support of the Japanese people in the fight. Close observers do not expect the ministry to last long.

The Chinese opinion was expressed to "Reuter" as "it makes no difference to us who is in power in Tokio. We will fight on just the same, but possibly, an extreme Japanese Government will hasten the chances of a popular revolt in Japan."—Reuter.

BRITISH ENGINEER'S TRIBUTE TO SOVIET

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Brian Grover the released British Engineer, is now completing formalities for the release of his wife from Soviet citizenship and expects to leave for London to-night via Warsaw.

It is now revealed that Mr. Grover was released at midnight, when he met his wife for the first time in four years at the Department of Commissariat for Home Affairs.

Mr. Grover said to Reuter that he had nothing but compliments for the manner in which the Soviet authorities had handled his case. He added that they treated him extremely well and courteously in the Lubianki prison.

Mr. Grover revealed that he had a personal interview with Mr. Livientiberia, the new Chief of the Commissariat for Home Affairs, being the first foreigner ever accorded such an interview.—Reuter.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DOMINION STUDENTS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Four post graduate scholarships tenable for one year and to commence in October, 1939, are being offered to Dominion graduates by the British Council to enable them to carry on in the United Kingdom courses of study or research in subjects which are of social economic and political value and which may be regarded as of Dominion inter-Imperial or international importance. Candidates to be eligible must be British subjects, normally resident of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia and must have obtained a degree recognised by a Dominion University.—Reuter.

PRELIMINARY TEST FOR I. C. S.

Govt. Plans To 'Weed-out The Unsuitable'

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

I understand that correspondence is going on between the Government of India and Provincial Governments regarding the ways to eliminate a large number of unsuitable candidates who in recent years have been found to sit for the Competitive Examination for the I.C.S.

The method suggested is reported to be a preliminary test in each province held by the Federal Services Commission on the lines already existing for the Indian Police Service Examination so that unsuitable candidates may be weeded out and only those who have some chance of coming up to the required standard may sit at Delhi for the final examination.

The decision is expected to be reached early this year after consultation with provincial Governments.

DANISH NAZI PARTY TO GO

Allegations Against Members Of Police Force

COPENHAGEN, Jan 5.

It is rumoured in political circles that the Danish Nazi Party is likely to be prohibited by Government on grounds of "unpatriotic action."

It is also said that there are among the police force members of the party, who have given information to Nazis about secret state documents.—Reuter.

NO SUPPORT TO PEACE MOVE IN CHINA

Categorical Official Denial

CHUNGKING, Jan. 5.

Categorically denying the allegation that three Ambassadors telegraphed to Marshal Chiang, a Government spokesman declared that telegrams were pouring in from all parts of China and overseas denouncing Mr. Wang Ching Wei.

It is learned from a reliable source that Mr. Quotachi sent Mr. Wang a long telegram opposing his proposals and urging him to repudiate his message of Dec. 29 outlining the principles of peaceful settlement. Gen. Lit-Sung-Uen, a prominent Kwangsi leader, who commanded the Chinese forces on the north bank of the Yangtse during the Hankow fighting and Gen. Liuwenhui, Governor of the newly created province of Sikong are publicly opposed to Wang's proposals and pledged to loyalty to Marshal Chiang. Public bodies in Yunnan and Hunan Provinces have also telegraphed their support to the permanent expulsion of Mr. Wang. Reuter.

NO TAMPERING WITH ARMY PLANS IN CHINA

TOKIO, Jan. 5.

Baron Hiranuma promised that Mr. Itagaki and Admiral Yonai will pay due consideration to the desires of the fighting services, according to the Domei Agency.

The army's wishes which Mr. Itagaki communicated to the Premier, are reported to be firstly to attain their objective in China by all possible means, in accordance with the policy already approved, secondly to replenish armaments in view of the East Asiatic situation, strengthen national mobilisation and expand industrial capacity.

Admiral Yonai urged that special attention should be directed to the execution of a national defence programme, particularly in view of the attitude of Britain, America and the Soviet.—Reuter.

"UNSATISFACTORY IMPRESSION" IN BERLIN

BERLIN: It is learned from well-informed political circles that President Roosevelt's speech has made the most unsatisfactory impression.

The speech is explained as an attempt on the part of President Roosevelt to get out of his domestic political difficulties and an attempt to justify the gigantic armament programme by describing alleged dangers from Germany and Italy.

The German news agency states that the usual accusations against Nazi Germany do not change their character as extraordinarily foolish and dirty untruths.—Reuter.

Turning Point In Policy Of Powers

Reorientation Of Policy Of Dictators Foreshadowed

PARIS: JAN. 5.

THE FEELING THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH WILL INFLUENCE MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE IN ROME, APPEARS UPPERMOST AMONG COMMENTATORS IN THE PRESS.

Influence On Dictators

MADAME TABOUIS IN "L'OEUVRE" SAYS THAT THE DECLARATION WILL HAVE A DECISIVE INFLUENCE ON ORIENTATION OF THE POLICY OF THE DICTATORS THEMSELVES.

"L'ORDRE" EXPRESSES THE OPINION THAT REPERCUSSIONS OF THE SPEECH MAY BE IMMEDIATE.

GREAT SATISFACTION

The great satisfaction at President Roosevelt's speech is reflected on the Press which discusses "de facto" rupture of German and American diplomatic relations.

A typical comment is in "Le Populaire," which states: "New hope and new encouragement comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic."

NEUTRALITY AMENDMENT

"The New York Times" says:—"It is not too much to say on President Roosevelt's message that it seems to mark the turning point in the annals of his administration and both in the field of domestic and foreign affairs the President has outlined new policies, the consequences of which may be far-reaching. At least by implication the President proposes either outright to repeal or make a fundamental amendment in the Neutrality Act."—Reuter.

AUTHENTIC VOICE OF AMERICAN PEOPLE

Roosevelt's Speech In British Press

LONDON, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt's speech is given prominence in all newspapers.

The "Times" in a leader states that in his description of American ideals and American reaction to the world's troubles, President Roosevelt's was the authentic voice of the American people. It will be heard with full sympathy and understanding in all communities that share the political faith and practice of the United States and mean to preserve them. Guided by these ideals, the strength of the Republic can be a decisive contribution to the maintenance of International order and National Freedom.

The "Daily Telegraph" says, whereas three years ago America felt she could ignore aggressors, the President now asks her to recognise that that is no longer the case. How far American opinion is yet ripe for such 'volte face' remains to be seen, but the mere fact that the President should have voiced it, will scarcely be lost upon certain nations, who may care to fit this particular shoe to their foot.

The "Manchester Guardian" states that though President Roosevelt's phrases are sweeping, there is nothing in them to suggest that American policy towards association with Europe has seriously changed. The "Daily Herald" says, these words and actions, which go with them will influence history. They will encourage every nation that needs encouragement and warn every nation that needs warning.—Reuter.

CHARGE OF ENVY AGAINST ROOSEVELT

BERLIN, Jan. 5.

Striking in its mildness in comparison with the newspaper's articles on the subject is the first official comment on President Roosevelt's speech contained in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz."

It says: "The social success of authoritarian States can no longer be kept a secret even in America. Therefore, the price, which has been paid for these successes must be presented to the public in such a repulsive and humiliating manner as to throw at the same time on the country in question and its Government, an extremely contemptible and deterring light. It cannot be said that such methods are peace-loving. It will be difficult for President Roosevelt to make anyone in Germany believe that the American President is really afraid of an attack against his country or the American continent.—Reuter.

STORM OF ANGER IN GERMAN PRESS

BERLIN, Jan. 5.

A storm of anger has broken out in the German press over President Roosevelt's speech.

With complete unanimity they explain the President's "bellicose" utterances as being dictated by the weakness of his political position. The "National Zeitung" declares that the speech can almost be interpreted as a provocation aiming at the breaking off of diplomatic relations. "Lokal Anzeiger" splashes across the front page headings "President Roosevelt's speech of hate and incitement, American President as Leader of International War mongers".

"Tageblatt" describes the President as a "Don Quixote" tilting at Windmill sails.—Reuter.

STIFFER POLICY TOWARDS DICTATORS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The comment on President Roosevelt's speech follows the party lines.

Senator Pittman declares absolute accord with the foreign policy enunciated, whilst a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamilton Fish, asserts that President Roosevelt is spreading war hysteria in order to cover the deficiencies at home.

Senator Pittman says that he believes that Government have concluded that it is necessray to apply the moral, financial and commercial sanctions against the Treaty violators.

Senator Pittman predicted that Congress would empower the Administration to pursue a stiffer policy towards the Dictators. Expressing the opinion that it was America's duty to help democracies in their fight against "these conquering dictators" with every possible means except arms, Senator Pittman said that it was not possible to accomplish this purpose under the Neutrality Act and expressed confidence that Congress would revise it.—Reuter.

NEW ROLE OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Chamberlain in a statement issued from No. 10 Downing Street on President Roosevelt's message to Congress says:

"Nobody who is charged with the heavy responsibilities of Government could fail to be impressed by the solemn words with which the President greeted the elected representatives of the American people. In these islands where there is so clear a realisation that only through freedom and peace can we hope to maintain and develop, for ourselves and those that come after us, the benefits for which we have laboured for generations, the sentiments expressed by the President will be welcomed as yet another indication of the vital role of the American democracy in world affairs and its devotion to the ideal of ordered human progress."—Reuter.

Wall Street Views It As Conciliatory

NEW YORK: Jan. 5.

That President Roosevelt's speech is conciliatory where American industrial interests are concerned is the consensus of opinion in Wall Street, which thinks that it is obvious that the address is primarily intended to pave the way for considerable expenditure on armaments.

The absence of the usual prepared administration programme is, however, arousing speculation whether it is not a strategic move to lure the new deal critics into the open with the hope that they will be unable to agree among themselves whereupon the Government might step in with their own programme.—Reuter.

Responsibility For U. S. Unemployment

WASHINGTON: Jan. 5.

It is generally conceded that President Roosevelt has been skilful in placing responsibility for unemployment on Congressmen's shoulders and hinting, if they cut expenses at the cost of human suffering, they will have to answer to the electorate still devoted to liberalism.—Reuter.

Soviet Surprise For Czech Press

PRAGUE, Jan. 5.

A political sensation was caused here by the action of the Soviet Minister, M. Alexandrowsky who sent to the editors of all the Czech newspapers a copy of the "Journal de Moscou" containing a strongly worded attack on the Prague Government.

Each copy of the paper was accompanied by the Minister's visiting card.

This action has been described as unprecedented and a diplomatic protest is expected to follow.—Reuter.

ASSET TO 'NEW DEAL'

Roosevelt Appoints Frankfurter To Supreme Court Judgeship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Felix Frankfurter, professor, Harvard Law School has been named an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Roosevelt in succession to Judge Cardozo, who died last July.

Mr. Frankfurter who is of Austrian Jewish descent, is an outspoken champion of Liberalism and highly sympathetic with the New Deal and its objectives. His nomination is likely to lead to a struggle in the Senate, when it comes up for confirmation.—Reuter

Speech Not Calculated To Reduce Italo-U. S. Friction

ROME: Political circles consider President Roosevelt's speech as a sign of his anti-Fascism which, it is stated, is not calculated to reduce Italo-American friction. The President's references to aggression are considered to show a misunderstanding of Europe based on what are declared here to be Jewish and Communist influences behind the United States Government.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF BENGAL POLITICALS

Advisory Committee Plans Method Of Procedure

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The members of the Advisory Committee recently appointed by the Bengal Government to examine the cases of convicted political prisoners and to make recommendations to the Government regarding the exercise of clemency, met for the first time yesterday in the Committee Room of the Bengal Assembly, with Rai Bahadur S. N. Guha, retired High Court Judge, in the chair. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party also attended this sitting and participated in its deliberations as a member of the Advisory Committee.

The next meeting of the Committee is expected to take place by the middle of this month.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

It is understood that at yesterday's sitting there was free exchange of views by the members as to the procedure to be followed by the Committee. The consensus of opinion is understood to have favoured interviews with various groups of the convicted political prisoners in different jails, after the members had gone through the mass of records pertaining to these prisoners.—United Press.

World Achievement

Ajanta

Nothing is easier, when thinking of the achievements of men, than to imagine that they all belong to modern times. This is not so. In days long past men achieved remarkable successes, and the celebrated caves, hermitages, and halls of Ajanta (or more correctly Ajuntha) of Hyderabad in India are a striking example.

We come, some three miles from the village, to a wooded ravine, a rugged, impressive spot. Here are about 30 caves hollowed out of the south side of a precipice, some 35 feet above the bed of a torrent, some as much as 100 feet or more.

Among the caves are dwellings and meeting halls. A pathway or verandah with a roof supported by pillars brings us to the dwelling rooms, and beyond are dormitories. There is also a hall in which a Budda usually stands in a niche.

The meeting halls go back twice as far as the rock dwellings. The most spacious of them is over 94 feet long and over 40 feet wide, and here, long ago, the Buddhists who lived in these strange rock homes used to meet, much as English monks gathered in the chapter-house of the monastery. Some of the caves belong to the 7th century, and are, therefore, over 1,200 years old; others are older still, experts thinking that they belong to a period about 200 years before Christ.

With walls covered with wonderful frescoes not unlike those of early Italian artists (though these are now in hopeless ruin) these monastic burrows would be difficult to copy to-day, but the making of them long ago, with the poor tools then to hand, must have been a gigantic undertaking, and one in which only patience and perseverance could have succeeded.

Externally the caves are crowded with rich ornament in truly Eastern fashion—myriads of figures for ever facing the sun.

10,000 Jews To Be Sent Out Of Czechoslovakia

Move To Free The Country From "Undesirable Elements"

PRAGUE, January 4.

Ten thousand Jews and other aliens will shortly have to leave Czechoslovakia according to the newspaper "Vecer." The Czech Government has made this decision "in order to free Czechoslovakia from undesirable elements."

The paper adds that most of them will be sent to South America and all necessary preparations have already been made.

U. S. NOTE ON JEWISH PROBLEM

ROME, January 4.

It is officially announced that Mr. Phillips, the United States Ambassador, handed to Sgr. Mussolini in the presence of Count Ciano a message concerning the European Jewish question and possible solutions of a general character.—Reuter.

IS IT PURELY JEWISH PROBLEM?

LONDON, Jan. 5.

In a letter to the "Times", signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Hinsley and representatives of Free Churches in England and the Church of Scotland seek to correct the impression that the Refugee problem is a Jewish problem, which ought and can be solved by Jewry alone.

The letter points out that since 1933 the Refugee problem in Central Europe has never been purely Jewish

The letter adds that at least 100,000 Aryan and non-Aryan Christians are seeking asylum.—Reuter.

KINGSTON:—Work is proceeding normally on the waterfront as a result of the appointment of an Arbitration Board announced by Bustamente. "Lady Rodney" which put to sea has been recalled by wireless.

GERMAN PAPER CHARGES BRITAIN

Position Of Cyprus Compared With That Of Austria Before Anschluss

BERLIN, January 4.

A REMARKABLE ATTACK ON BRITAIN IN CONNECTION WITH HER POSSESSION IN CYPRUS IS MADE BY THE "BOERSEN ZEITUNG," WHICH COMPARES THE POSITION IN CYPRUS WITH THAT OF AUSTRIA BEFORE THE ANSCHLUSS AND SUDETENLAND BEFORE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION.

The newspaper dwells on the Greek ancestry of the Cypriotes and charges Britain with trying to muzzle public opinion in Cyprus. It concludes that "the strategic needs of a foreign ruler must finally give way to the natural needs of a united nation. The Cypriotes today are pressing towards that nation with which they feel themselves racially bound up."—Reuter.

London-New York Air Mail Service

May Begin From June 1, According To Present Plans

LONDON, Jan. 4.

According to present plans June 1 is the date provisionally fixed for the opening of experimental Air Mail Service between England and New York.

The Air Ministry hope to experiment in running of refuelling in air. This project has been rendered technically possible by means of experiments carried out over the last fifteen months. Early months of the present year will be taken up with trials at various points in flight refuelling over the actual route itself in the light of results of the experiments hitherto undertaken on the south coast. During May experimental long distance flights in order to test thoroughly the new engines and to put finishing touches to the training of the crews will be undertaken.

The first flight will be from Southampton to New York via Shannon Botwood in New Foundland and Montreal. At the beginning the service will in all probability be once weekly in each direction extending to twice a week as and when it proves technically possible to do so.

Flight fuelling of Trans-Atlantic boats will be carried out by service land 'planes of the Harrow type.—B. O. W.

Queen Mother Of Egypt

GENOA, Jan 5.

The Queen Mother of Egypt, accompanied by her four daughters, including the fiancee of the Crown Prince of Iran, arrived from Marseilles after a short visit to the city and left for Alexandria. —Reuter.

Virwala Back Again

Speculations About Appointment Of Rajkot Dewan

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 5.

Ex-Dewan Darbar Virwala had been appointed to-day as Hon. Personal Secretary, to the Thakore Saheb. It is understood that he will take charge of Dewanship after Sir P. Cadell's departure.

Messrs. Dhebar, and Vajubhai returned from Bardoli.

Names of the reforms Committee will be declared on Saturday.

HAJ PILGRIMS STRANDED

Sequel To Rise In Rates By Moghul Line

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

On the eve of the closing of the Haj Sailings, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company having stopped further booking for their last two steamers, the Moghul Line have raised their rates to Rs. 140 and above

As a result of this sudden rise nearly 1,200 Haj pilgrims who expected a passage for Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 are stranded. They saw the Premier of Sind to-day, when the latter promised to visit their Haj camp to-morrow.—United Press.

The Baldwin Refugee Fund now amounts to £305,000—Reuter.

HARD PROBLEM FOR INDIA

Lord Meston On Pros And Cons Of Federation

LONDON, January 4.

Lord Meston believes that the most difficult problem facing India is perhaps the question of Federation. Federation, Lord Meston told the Geographical Association Conference in London, meant a grouping of the provinces, with Provincial Governments characterised by national democracy and a self-governing spirit with the States that had been living under conditions of more than mediaeval traditional glory and misery. He said that it would not be surprising in view of great difficulties if the Federation they hoped to see so soon, would not be accomplished for some considerable time as so many are opposed to it. It required a good deal of goodwill but he hoped that it was not beyond their power to bring it about.

A dominating feature was that India's rush to democratic Government had given rise to an enormous growth of nationalist spirit. Its results differed in various parts of India. In some parts it had given rise to impending rising of peasants against their erstwhile landlords—the condition is fomented by the rash promises of the Congress in other parts. There had been strikes and revolts which required all the skill and patriotism of Government to cope with and allay.—Reuter.

Recrudescence Of Strikes At Kingston

KINGSTON, Jan. 5.

A local volunteer regiment has been mobilised and sent for patrol throughout the country, while 300 special constables have been enlisted in consequence of renewed strike troubles. Sympathy strikes in other ports following the stoppage of Kingston waterfront yesterday are now reported.

Resistance on both sides in the present labour troubles is hardening. Twenty-two thousand stems of bananas, left unloaded at the wharves here, are being carted back to the country.

Bustamente, a strike leader, announced that an arbitration board to judge the waterfront dispute was being set up to-day (Thursday).—Reuter.

KING'S GESTURE TO ITALY

Will Send Pictures From Windsor To Milan Exhibition

ROME, Jan. 4.

King George is sending a representative selection of Leonardo da Vinci's work from the Royal collection at Windsor to the Leonardo Da Vinci Exhibition at Milan this spring. The King is loaning nineteen pictures of the 600 or more at Windsor, which constitute the world's largest and most valuable Leonardo collection.

This gesture is quite exceptional, sending these pictures abroad being a departure from custom.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FLAG INCIDENT ECHO

ROME, Jan. 5.

As a sequel to the Italian flag incident members of Italian institutions have voiced a solemn protest to the Consulate, says a Tunis message.

The protest speaks of "the treacherous insult to our glorious national flag" and expresses indignation at "the vile act." It is added that the Italian Consul promised to transmit the protest to Rome.—Reuter.

SURPRISES IN SIND POLITICS

(Continued from page 1)

was deported from Sind.—United Press.

JINNAH'S REPLY TO JAWAHAR

Inquiry Into Muslim League Charges

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

The view that if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is really in earnest about his offer of referring the complaints of the Muslim League against Congress Governments to an independent and impartial tribunal he should communicate to him (Mr. Jinnah), the sanction behind the proposed impartial enquiry, is expressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League in the course of a statement to the press.

Mr. Jinnah says "my attention has been drawn to the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to his plea for an enquiry.

I note that he now says that he is ignorant of what is taking place even in his own province, and he requests me to inform him of the charges against the Congress party majority Governments. While, I will not doubt his impulse for justice, it is most extraordinary that he should have characterised the allegations in the first instance as baseless and absurd, and that he was ashamed that in any country, a man should indulge in such abuses, when they all were engaged in a fight for freedom.

The Muslim League appointed a Committee on 20.3.38 under the chairmanship of the Raja Saheb of Pirpur, which after most careful investigation and examination on the spot in the various provinces, has made its report which has already appeared in the press Has not Pandit Jawaharlal's attention been drawn to it?

QUESTION TO U. P. PREMIER

He is good enough to say that an eminent lawyer like myself should know that one sided charges have to be proved before they are believed. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has characterized them as baseless and absurd, on his own admission, without even knowing what those charges are and he wants me to inform him as to what they are. It is difficult to deal with such a mentality Not only that, but in the very conference over which he presided at Ayodhya in U. P., the Prime Minister of the United Provinces had the temerity to say that the Musalmans were not only treated justly but generously.

I would ask him what about Tanda, Dadri, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh, not to mention various other instances that are given in the Pirpur report submitted to me and published in all newspapers. Would Pandit Pant, the Prime Minister mention the instances of the generous treatment of the Muslims in U. P.? So the Prime Minister of U. P. has already delivered his verdict. Pandit Dwaraka Prasad Misra, a responsible minister in C. P. is also reported to have done so in to-day's papers.

READ PIRPUR REPORT

Pandit Jawaharlal proceeds to say with a big 'I' as follows:—

I would be happy to have these charges placed for investigation before any independent and impartial body which will enquire into them". But I ask, is this offer merely a propaganda, or a serious one or intended merely for the press; I ask this question because, in order to constitute an independent and impartial body of enquiry, you have first got to decide its terms of reference, its powers and the authority behind it, and also to whom it will be responsible and to whom it will submit its report and who will be the authority to take action accordingly. All these questions have got to be considered.

At present, Mr. Jawaharlal's offer is in the air through the press. If Pandit Jawaharlal is really in earnest, let him communicate with me as to what will be the sanction behind the proposed impartial and independent enquiry committee and various other matters of details mentioned by me. In the meantime, I would most earnestly request Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru first to study the Pirpur Report which has not only been published but is also available, if he wishes to obtain a copy from the League's office, before pronouncing his verdict again ex parte."—A. P.

Chamberlain Pleads For Support

Says Vital Issues Are Safer In His Govt.'s Hands Than Would Be With Socialists

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. Chamberlain made a strong appeal for unity among the supporters of the National Government in a letter sent to Mr. Frank Medlicott, the Government candidate in the East Norfolk by-election.

Mr. Chamberlain continues, "We must keep the ranks closed because the strength not only of our Party but also of the country will be seriously impaired if forces supporting the National Government become a prey of internal dissensions on particular issues".

Dealing with the criticisms of agricultural policy, Mr Chamberlain says "During the last seven years the National Government has done more to help farming than any previous Government and it is firmly resolved to pursue its efforts to put the agricultural industry on a sound basis."

Referring to financial, industrial, social conditions and to rearmament, Mr. Chamberlain concludes "I venture to think that these vital issues are safer in the hands of the National Government than they would be if entrusted to the only possible alternative—a Socialist Government."—Reuter.

ENORMOUS TRAFFIC DECREASE IN BRITISH TRUNK RAILWAYS

LONDON, Jan. 4.

British Trunk Railways show a traffic decrease of over seven million sterling during 1938 The London midland and Scottish Railway has a fall on the year of £22,00,000 London North-Eastern, £24,50,000 Great Western, £12,44,000 and Southern, £1,59,000 —Reuter

NEW YORK TAXIMEN TO SUSPEND STRIKE

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Mayor La Guardia has induced the taxi drivers to end the strike on Friday on promises of arbitration.—Reuter.

THREE KILLED IN ENCOUNTER

JERUSALEM: Jan. 4.

Three members of an armed band were killed and three others with arms and ammunition were captured during an encounter, South of Haifa with a battalion of Royal Dragoons, R.A.F. aeroplanes co-operated. It is believed that the band suffered further casualties.—Reuter.

A GERMAN'S DEPOSITION.

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5.

Karl Streiker, one of the eight Germans from Jaffa who will give evidence in the British constables trial was called when the hearing was resumed. Karl Streiker who is a Christian, testified that he saw a policeman in blue uniform shoot a prisoner lying on the ground.—Reuter.

A SHORT STORY

Disgustingly Human

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

Six months after she won the Miami Beauty contest, Una Gough of Fairvine, Pa., found herself a famous movie star in all happened with such suddenness, with such a bewildering rush of events, that it left Una fairly breathless. Looking back, the incidents leading up to this day were mere flashes—vivid, startling flashes, like the sequences of a cavalry charge on a movie screen.

Una was not only breathless, but bewildered and a little frightened. When reporters crowded around her after the preview of "Happiness Ahead" she gulped and laughed nervously and made a few stumbling remarks that sounded, at least to her, wholly ridiculous

After all, Una could not be blamed for her lack of poise. She was fundamentally a country girl, had never thought of herself as famous and therefore had never prepared for it The night of the preview she cried herself to sleep. She had, she knew, ruined everything by her inability to be glib and make smart remarks to the reporters. She dreaded facing Charlie Cuthbert the next morning.

But when the next morning came and she walked into Charlie Cuthbert's office, Charlie greeted her with smiles. Doug Simmons, the publicity man, was there too.

"Honey" said Charlie Cuthbert. "all I can say is, you're a wonder! You're smart; you're subtle; you're lovely. If ever a girl thought on her feet, you were that girl last night. Honey, they love it!"

"Who loves what?" asked Una.

Charlie and Doug Simmons exchanged winks. "Look", said Doug. "It's a swell gag. It's been done before but, child, you've got a new technique Now, look, never let down, see? Live it and eat it and drink it. Then it comes natural to you, see? You're mysterious. You're bored with all this fame. You wish people would let you alone. All you're interested in is your career. Art. You're a true artist You hate the commonplace; you hate things as prosaic as money. See? We'll string along and push out a lot of publicity and you'll be a sensation. See?"

But Una didn't see. All she knew was she had done something and it had met with Charlie's approval. She didn't know what she'd done.

In the weeks that followed Una was only partly aware of what went on. She read the publicity about herself and discovered she was mysterious and bored with everything except her art. She liked to be alone and she loathed interviews.

These weren't the facts about Una, but if Charlie and Doug wanted her to appear that way it was all right with her.

Time went on and Una became more famous and more glamorous and more mysterious. She found herself alone a good deal; found, to her surprise, that she was living the role Charlie and Doug had assigned her, living it naturally, without effort or complaint.

Another month passed. Una finished her new picture and told Charlie Cuthbert she wanted a vacation. She said she wanted to go back to Fairvine and see her family and her old friends, and she meant it.

"Swell" Charlie declared. "Honey, you know your stuff. It'll make a swell story! Go back there and give them the works!"

Una wasn't exactly sure what the works were, but she went to Fairvine just the same. En route she thought about the life she had led in Hollywood and she decided that in Fairvine she would have to be different. She would have to be as she had always been. She couldn't kid these people who had known her when she didn't want to.

The proud citizens of Fairville had prepared a celebration. They met the train with a brass band, and paraded through town, with their famous daughter sitting alone in the rear seat of an open car. That night they had a banquet and a lot of speech making, but they didn't ask Una to speak. Jim Lattern explained that folks understood how she felt about her art. They weren't going to impose on her by asking her to speak in public.

Una couldn't think of a reply, so she only smiled. She was glad when the celebration was over, because that meant she could cease being a movie star and act natural. The next morning she put on a gingham dress and was helping her mother with the dishes when the milkman arrived.

"Hi, Joe," she called "An extra quart, please."

Joe gaped. When the grocery man came, Una went out on the back porch and chinned with him the way she used to do. That night she asked some of her old friends over to have a sing. There was an awkward halfhour before the old friends caught into the fact that Una was the same as she used to be. Then they had a swell time.

The next day a bunch of reporters landed in town. Una sat on the front step and talked with them. They seemed not only surprised, but disappointed. When she read the papers that night she frowned in bewilderment. The papers declared that the mysterious glamour girl had at last subjected herself to an interview, and it appeared that she was disgustingly human.

Late that night a telegram came from Charlie. It was short and to the point. It seemed that Una had ruined everything. She needn't return to Hollywood.

Una felt a pang of bitterness, which was soon suppressed by wonder. She didn't understand this. But then, she never had and it was a relief not to have to think about it any more.

(Copyright.)

African Chiefs Pledge Support To France

LONDON, January 5.

M Daladier, in a statement broadcast throughout France referring to his visit to the Mareth line and the review of troops, said that the Chiefs of Southern tribes, who came there voluntarily with their men, told him that "IF FRANCE ONE DAY HAS NEED OF US AGAIN, WE WILL COME WITH ALL OUR FORCE, ALL OUR SOUL AND ALL OUR LOVE FOR HER."

He found the population near the Tripoli frontier as enthusiastic as in North Tunisia.

He said that the French army everywhere gave the impression of strength and energy which he believed was unsurpassed by any army of the world. It was in North Africa that one could measure the real grandeur of France. She had made an order and a discipline which was respected everywhere, but she had also made her genius for liberty which was loved everywhere.

M. Daladier concluded by paying a tribute to "The glorious African Army".—Reuter.

NO NEED OF ITALY

Arab Sheikh Stands By France.

SOUSA (Tunisia), Jan. 5.

"M. Daladier, not Sgr. Mussolini is our protector. We have no need for anyone but France" declared an Arab Sheikh, who welcomed M. Daladier at Eldjem to-day before his departure for Sousa.—Reuter.

SILVER OLIVE BRANCH FOR DALADIER

GABES, (Tunisia) Jan. 5.

M. Daladier left Gabes this morning and arrived at Sfax, where at a reception the Caid of Sfax (presented him with a silver olive branch

The Premier's tour concludes today.—Reuter.

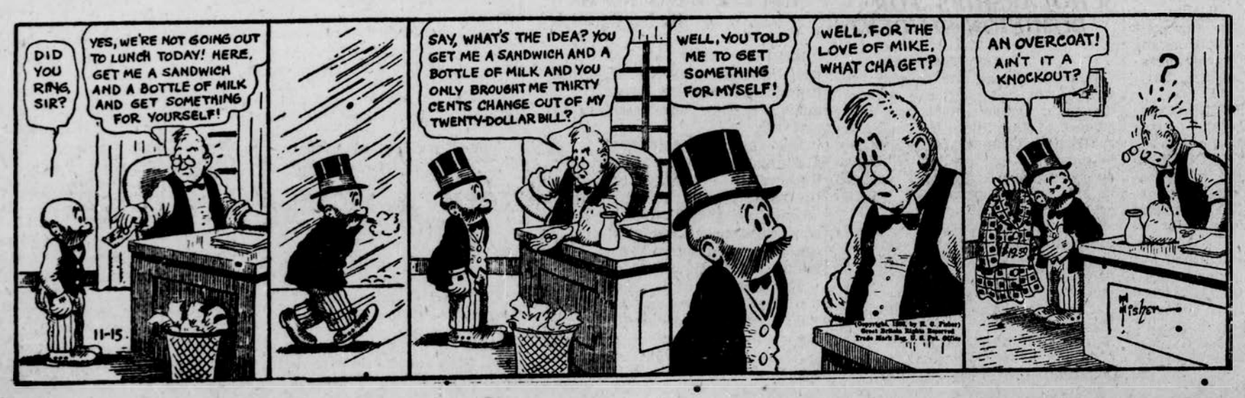
NEED OF UNITY FOR PEACE

GABES, (Tunis) Jan. 5.

Replying to the Caid of Spax, M. Daladier replied: "We can have peace in the measure that we are united. With unity of strength, we can impose peace on other countries."

M. Daladier visited the famous coliseum at Eldjem and then went to the coast town of Sousa, where he inspected Legionaries on magnificent Arab horses and soldiers saluting with their curved sabres. Crowds numbering thousands kept shouting "Vive Daladier." —Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—Be That As It May, Jeff Shows Judgment Once in a While at That By BUD FISHER


DID YOU RING, SIR?
YES, WE'RE NOT GOING OUT TO LUNCH TODAY! HERE, GET ME A SANDWICH AND A BOTTLE OF MILK AND GET SOMETHING FOR YOURSELF!
11-15
SAY, WHAT'S THE IDEA? YOU GET ME A SANDWICH AND A BOTTLE OF MILK AND YOU ONLY BROUGHT ME THIRTY CENTS CHANGE OUT OF MY TWENTY-DOLLAR BILL?
WELL, YOU TOLD ME TO GET SOMETHING FOR MYSELF!
WELL, FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE, WHAT CHA GET?
AN OVERCOAT! AIN'T IT A KNOCKOUT?
?
Fisher

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES IN EUROPE

Furnishes Convenient Excuse For Imperialistic Reactionaries In National States For "Putsch"

Few issues have more far-reaching implications than that of national minorities. In the superficial view, it is largely an issue of humanitarianism; but other aspects reveal more deeply the tactics of power which is the ruling motive of European national conduct at this stage of affairs.

Until the question of minorities can be solved, no thoughtful observer can expect a lessening of nationalism itself. For not only do the distressed and resentful minorities incessantly clamour for satisfaction, thus emphasizing nationality beyond any basis it could find in normal human relations; they furnish a constant excuse by which pompous and imperialistic reactionaries in national states can fan a grievance into so great a flame that it ignites even the less aggressive forces among their fellow-nationals. Yet one must, of course, be profoundly and warmly sympathetic with many of the minorities and their demands.

INTERMIXTURE.

Besides the factor of exaggerated nationalism, which is important enough, the national minorities themselves often become so inextricably interwoven with issues of economic privilege and needs that the psychological drive, which might be reduced by fair treatment and the passage of time, is kept alive and even accelerated. Natural trade routes are blocked; non-geographic ones are artificially created. Agricultural and mineral resources are at stake in many minority conflicts.

Not without significance is it that the rise of modern machine industrialism, starting with the emergence of the Industrial Revolution at the end of the nineteenth century, has been almost precisely paralleled by the rise of modern nationalism. The economic motive has given weight and momentum to nationalism's natural fervour, and the growing emotionalism of nationality concepts has attached glorifying symbols to what might otherwise have been merely a sordid race for gain and economic power.

Historically, the idea of federalism, with minorities free to use their own forms of expression—as in Switzerland—has not been as common as strongly centralized authority. And tragic is it in the extreme that oftentimes the first thing a long-oppressed minority seeks when liberated and given authority of its own, is the revenge-oppression of its erstwhile overlords. Find a land that itself has been overrun and victimized, and you usually find a state that holds its own minority groups in fight and unrelenting subjection.

IN EUROPE

Objective figures are hard to obtain, for statistics are frequently padded. But without doubt, at least 30,000,000 inhabitants of Europe are held under government controls contrary to their traditions or desires. In South Tyrol, under Italian rule, are more than 400,000 German-speaking Austrians. In Poland are some 4,500,000 Russians, 70,000 Lithuanians, 2,000,000 Jews, and almost a million Germans. These are only a few cases out of many in Europe.

LEAGUE'S EFFORTS

Valiant efforts have been made to meet the minority question constructively many times by enlightened individuals and countries, largely through the League of Nations. The Scandinavian countries have often put forward proposals for minority commissions to make studies and report suggestions to the League and the countries involved. Minority treaties were accepted, shortly after the end of the World War, guaranteeing certain minimum standards of justice toward minority populations by Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Albania, Turkey, Greece, Lithuania, Esthonia, Latvia, and Finland. On the other hand certain countries which acquired minorities through the War were not so bound: France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy. From the rise of Fascism in 1922 Italy became conspicuous for the cynical treatment of the minority question. But most of the states involved fought against open negotiations through the League; most found excuses for delays in carrying out promises; many held their minorities as hostages against fellow-nationals inside rival states.

SOVIET EXAMPLE

Three governments, however, did not need pressure to grant cultural autonomy. Soviet Russia, despite its intense political regimentation, set an example invariably praised by experts on minority problems; while required to submit to the Communist dictatorship, a large degree of cultural autonomy was received by Volge Germans, Jews, Ukrainians, Tartars, Greeks, Bulgarians, and Poles. Both Esthonia and Latvia have granted a considerable measure of cultural self-rule to their comparatively small minorities.

But the minority populations, always restive, now have no League machinery they can even remotely respect. Their hope must be through threat of force or alliances with external "deliverers"—a potent source of war, when it was war in the first place that more often than otherwise caused their unhappy lot.

Any positive solution now must await, it seems, a general international economic readjustment, if it can be forced on the imperialistic Powers, that might remove some of the power-pressures which more than anything else at present characterize the diplomacy of the Old World.

Case Against Hyderabad Dictator Adjourned

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 5.

That Muslims and Arabs who as loyal citizens of the state and ruler became excited and some took out daggers at the meeting place when Mr. K. R. Vaidya 16th Dictator of the State Congress addressing a huge gathering on December 23 announced the suspension of the Satyagraha movement, thus deposed Mr. Yunus Mirza, Assistant Police Commissioner in the course of his evidence before the chief City Magistrate in the case against Mr. Vaidya and 19 others which came up for hearing to-day. Among the other witnesses examined to-day were Mr. Chelmareddy, Circle Inspector and Mr. Burhan Khan. The case was adjourned to January 8.

Responsible Govt. For Benares State

Rousing Reception For Released Congress Worker

BENARES, Jan. 5.

Following a Proclamation by His Highness the Maharaja granting responsible Government in Benares State which was read by the private secretary to His Highness, Mr. Vijayaprasad Singh, on December 26 last before a huge gathering, Mr. Ramanant Tripathi, a Congress worker, was released. Mr. Tripathi was given a reception at large meetings at Gyanpur and Chakia in Benares State.

The Maharaja's Private Secretary has, it is understood, addressed a letter to an official of the Benares State Congress assuring fulfilment of the demands of the Benares State Congress as early as possible.—A. P.

JAIPUR PRAJA MANDAL & GANDHIJI

Seth Bajaj Leads Deputation

BARDOLI, Jan. 5.

Last evening Mahatma Gandhi received a deputation of members of the Working Committee of the Jaipur Prajamandal led by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Sardar Patel was also present.

The deputation this morning waited on Sardar Patel, and will again meet Gandhiji at 2 this afternoon.—United Press

DHRANGADHRA S. P. CONFERENCE

Vallabhbhai Patel May Be Invited To Preside

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

The local leaders of Dhrangadhra are of opinion to invite Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to preside over the second session of Dhrangadhra S. P. C. to be held early in February at Dhrangadhra.

WORKING COMMITTEE CONVENED

A meeting of the Working Committee of D. S. P. C. has been convened on the 8th January when resolutions about forming Reception Committee, Presidential election and fixing of Conference dates will be adopted. The resolutions will be explained in a public meeting to be held on the 8th in Dhrangadhra on the same day.

Sjt. Kushalchand Shah, and Sjt. Dalpatram Mehta the 1st and 3rd Dictators of Rajkot Struggle and many others will start from here on 8th instant by Kathiawar Mail for Dhrangadhra.

GRIEVANCES TO BE REDRESSED

News have been received from Dhrangadhra that great preparations of a procession in honour of the leaders to arrive there on 8th is afoot.

About 300 peasants marched from Halvad to Dhrangadhra recently and were met on the way by the Dewan who promised to get their grievances redressed within a very short time

DRASHKOI CONGRESS CONSTITUENCY

Sjt. Bhatt's Telegram To Acharya Kripalani

The following telegram has been sent to Acharya Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and Sjt. M. N. Roy by Sjt. Champaklal C. Bhatt, member of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Draw your attention to undemocratic delimitation into one constituency for the North and South Drashkoi Talukas consisting of 150 villages covering 4,000 sq. miles. Membership being 11,000 in the villages round about Ahmedabad in Mansa only. There are 14 seats and 29 candidates. The D.C.C. refused to assign symbol inspite of repeated request.

"Membership certificate is not yet delivered to members enrolled by Congressmen headed by Jayaram Dave. Membership register was ready only yesterday. Candidates are asked to copy 11,000 names. Impossible for want of time and means (Election to take place on 8th January) Official group contesting the election has all facilities.

"Demand on our behalf energetic intervention, inquiry and postpone the election."

Baroda Letter

CO-OPERATORS' DAY OBSERVED

Mill-Owners And Constitutional Reforms

BARODA, Jan. 4.

Under the auspices of Sayaji Sahakar Sewak Sangh, the public of Baroda, observed Co-operators' day to-day morning, Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai presiding.

DIAMOND JUBILEE DAY

To-day being Maharaja Gaekwar Diamond Jubilee Day, people offered prayers for long life of Maharaja Gaekwar

HARIJAN CONFERENCE

The Baroda District Harijan Conference will be held here on 11th and 12th January.

Mr Chhotalal Maneklal has been elected as President of Dabhoi Municipality, while Mr. Mahurbhai Patel as Vice-President

The Land Revenue Assessment Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Baroda State Prajamandal, would continue its work from Bhadran Taluka from 5th January.

VYAYAM SAMMELAN

The Gujarat Vyayam Vir Sammelan will be held at Ahmedabad on 21-22 January.

LAND REVENUE REDUCTION APPRECIATED

The Federation of Baroda State Mills and Industries, at its special meeting held yesterday under chairmanship of Sheth Trikamlal Zharalaxmichand, passed a resolution congratulating the Gaekwar and the Dewan of Baroda for granting reduction in land revenue and local cess and requesting the Government in keeping that progressive spirit in the solution of constitutional reforms

"Mohamed Ali Day" At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

The "Mohammed Ali Day" was observed at Allahabad last night under the auspices of the Muslim League, the Hon. Haji Mohammed Husain presiding.

Among those who spoke were Dr S. N. A. Jafri and Mr Fakhrul Islam Secretary, local Muslim League.—A. P.

Rajen Babu Intervenes In Sugar Dispute.

Appoints Conciliation Committee To Arrive At Settlement

PATNA, Jan. 5.

At the instance of the spokesmen who approached him on behalf of the workers of the Harinagar sugar mill in Champaran District where a labour strike has been prevailing for about two months, Babu Rajendra Prasad has appointed a committee of three with a view to arriving at a settlement of the dispute between the management and the workers.

"In order to enable the work of conciliation to proceed smoothly, it is necessary that picketing demonstrations should be stopped", says Rajen Babu in the course of a statement He adds," I am glad that my suggestion to that effect has been accepted."—A. P.

New Synthesis Of Knowledge

(From A Correspondent)

RHISHIKESH (Himalayas) (By Mail).

A conference of Sadhaks (Truth-seekers), Swamis, and sadhus was held here, for two days. Prof. D. G. Vinod, Nyaya-Ratna, of Poona, was in the chair. In the course of his speech, he said: "A New Synthesis of physical, psychological, and methological sciences is in the making. If mind is viewed as matter, the matter too is tending to become 'Mental.' Sir James Jeans, the famous physicist and philosopher, told me, when we met at Benares, last year, that matter, in these days has become almost mental and that after some time the distinction might remain, only a methodological one. The ancient vedic doctrine of Adwaita is about to have a re-birth, according to Mr. Vinod, in a new synthesis of knowledge.

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CMS/52

Bombay's Progressive Civic Budget

CLOSING BALANCE OF OVER RS. 18 LAKHS

Sabavala Pleads For "Hyde Park" For Bombay

The finances of the Bombay Municipality were outlined by Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday in his speech while introducing the Budget estimates for 1939-40.

Mr. Sabawala after reviewing the situation for the past year said:—

Our sources of income have remained essentially the same ever since the enactment of 1888. I have also dealt with the good behaviour of our property taxes inasmuch as they have yielded almost eight times of what they realised in the year 1889-90. Other two sources provided for in the same enactment were the Wheel Tax and the Town Duties. Unfortunately these two have not shown the same sympathetic expansion as the property taxes.

The realizations from Wheel Tax have increased fourfold during these 50 years but this could only be achieved by raising the rates, but what is more important is that our expenditure on roads during this period has been enormous. This has been necessitated by the fact that during the last 50 years the mode of transport having entirely changed we have had to embark on a heavy programme of Loan Works and Revenue expenditure for the improvement of our roads and lighting.

In fact during the Budget year we have to provide for about Rs. 18 lacs by way of debt charges in addition to Rs. 12.58 lacs for the maintenance of roads and Rs. 11.75 lacs for lighting.

The realizations on account of Wheel Tax and other miscellaneous receipts under this head amount only to Rs. 16.70 lacs. Here again we have to deplore that Government should have by increasing the licence and registration fees on motor vehicles, encroached on a possible increase by us in wheel tax.

In the case of Town Duties also the income during the last 50 years has been only doubled. The rates in this schedule have been more or less constant but the realizations which should have increased in proportion to the increase in population have not come up to the standard and whereas in the year 1888 the Town Duties contributed 14.62 per cent. towards the Municipal income, during the year 1937-38—the last completed year for which figures are available—they contributed only 4 per cent. of the total revenue.

ADDITIONAL REVENUES.

This brings us to the question of the need for additional revenues to cope with our ever increasing expenditure both in respect of normal services and extra requirements demanded by the enlightened public of Bombay as a result of their contact with the advanced nations of the world. I have, in the earlier part of my speech, referred to the attitude of Government in this respect. I would not repeat here my remarks about their cut in the Tobacco Duty grant, their threatened withdrawal of the contribution in respect of liquor licence fees, their encroachment on our sources of income from wheel tax as a result of increase in licence and registration fees on motor vehicles, or their indirect encroachment by levying additional stamp duty,

Mr. A. P. Sabavala urges National Parks and other amenities to brighten city life.

otherwise known as the transfer of property tax.

The Standing Committee have also referred in their Budget note to the apathy of Government in undertaking legislation for amending the Town Duty Schedule, proposals in regard to which have been in their hands for several months.

But I should be failing in my duty if I did not emphasise once again the fact that a progressive administration requires many more sources of income than those already enjoyed by us and that unless the Provincial Government realise this the Corporation will have to cry a halt in respect of the several beneficial schemes that they have embarked upon and propose to embark on in the near future.

If the needs of the Province are great the needs of the City are greater still as it has to maintain a particularly high standard of amenities. Its drainage, its water supply, its roads and its lighting demand very high standards. It has also to see that the citizens get pure air which is abundantly supplied to the rural area by nature itself.

The Provincial Government today are in certain respects in a better position than in the past inasmuch as they enjoy a fair amount of freedom in the choice of taxation and also hope to receive substantial income from the Central Government out of their receipts on account of the Income Tax. Why should therefore not the City's purse be benefited with a share out of the collections made from the City itself in regard to the Entertainment Tax and the Electricity Duty?

TAX ON TRADES.

The Corporation have also been contemplating for some time proposals in regard to a tax on trades and professions but the Committee concerned have not yet submitted definite recommendations in the matter.

Another source of possible income and even of definite benefit to the public is the municipalization of public utility services. Our experience in regard to water supply has been favourable, and I have no doubt if we could similarly handle the tramways and the electric supply undertakings, which are more or less under municipal management and control in the cities of the West, we should be able not only to give greater satisfaction to the public but might also expect as in the case of markets, a substantial revenue which might otherwise have to be found by direct taxation.

GREATER BOMBAY SCHEME.

During the year Government have revived a scheme which if adopted would have a far-reaching effect not only on the civic administration of Bombay but perhaps of the Presidency as well—I refer to the scheme for Greater Bombay about which there has been some discussion in the Press.

It is difficult to forecast what the ultimate decision will be but there is not the least doubt that such a scheme if carried into fruition would greatly benefit the suburban areas which to-day are small isolated Municipal units with very inadequate amenities and lag far behind Bombay City in the matter of sanitation and public health.

Although I am not unmindful of the fact that the development of these areas and the provision of facilities and amenities to the residents thereof will entail a heavy financial burden, I am inclined to believe that the additional areas would be a great asset to the City, particularly in the matter of relieving congestion and provision of very necessary open spaces. Bombay sadly lacks in this respect and if it is to retain its position as a premier city in the country its citizens and particularly its administrators must look ahead.

In addition to very large areas made available for recreation, the authorities in London are pushing to completion a scheme for the layout of a Green Belt round Greater London. Bombay, unfortunately, has not even a park of the dimensions of Hyde Park to boast of, and it is very necessary that a bold scheme for one should be formulated before long.

An extensive National Park laid down on a grand scale would also provide room for an Aviary and a Botanical garden worthy of the name of this Great City. Bombay also must have an Aquarium to entertain and instruct its citizens.

I do not for a moment forget that all this involves a heavy outlay and that this can only be given a practical shape if the Provincial and Central Governments would extend a helping hand to this Municipality. But I should like to emphasise one particular point, viz., sources of recreation and amusements alone can wean over the masses from their definitely harmful pursuits. If prohibition is not to be merely a perpetual policing of the morals of the majority of our mill-hands it is essential that Government must provide for them other attractive alternatives which will keep them from the pub; and what more beneficial amenities could there be than vast areas for their recreation with instruments for amusement and instruction therein.

PROGRESSIVE BUDGET.

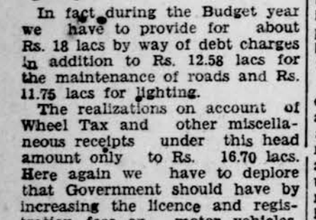
On behalf of my colleagues on the Standing Committee and myself I claim, Sir, that this is a progressive budget conceived in a spirit of bold optimism for the future of the City.

In this will be seen for the first time the full effect of the steps which the Corporation have taken towards fixing a minimum wage for the menial staff and also for improving the lot of the staff working in the drainage, etc., departments.

There is also provision therein for bringing into effect the scheme for the supply of milk to undernourished children attending Municipal schools.

Under the Improvements Schemes Account the Budget also provides for an amount of Rs. 20 lacs for the execution of schemes for the clearance of slums—a problem to which in the past it has not been possible to give adequate attention. But the Corporation have in fact all along realised that slums deteriorate the health of those living in the areas affected and are a constant source of danger to the neighbourhood harbouring and transmitting disease. Besides, the slums in themselves have a demoralizing influence. They sap both the morale and the morals of the community, and I therefore hope that the Corporation will endorse the provision made in this respect and that the Executive will push forth this policy with all vigour so as to utilize the full provision made.

In the foregoing paragraphs I have had occasions to refer to the treatment given to this Municipality by the Government. May I however appeal to them that if they realise the importance of Bombay not only as a Provincial Capital but also as the Gateway of India from which the foreign visitor carries impressions as to the development and culture of this great country, it is their bounden duty to help the City's administration in its onward march towards beautifying Bombay. It is the desire of every citizen of this great City to see that the living conditions in Bombay are modernised, that amenities on the most progressive and western standards are provided to the citizens of Bombay and that this City of ours not only justifies its proud motto of 'Urbs Prima in Indis' but also holds its head high among the most up-to-date and modern cities abroad. Let us therefore all put our shoulder to the wheel and make Bombay Bigger and Better.



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Mr. J. Hennessy, principal Information Officer of the Govt. of India in conference with Bombay Journalists at the Taj on Wednesday.

GUARD'S BEHAVIOUR 'DISCREDITABLE'

Inquiry Into Nowshera Outrage

NEW DELHI, Jan. 5.

The results of the enquiry into the recent shooting outrage in Nowshera are given in a communique which says:

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has received the report of the Court of Enquiry into the recent shooting outrage in Nowshera in the course of which four British and three Indian officers were killed and two British officers were seriously injured. The result of the enquiry is to establish that the shootings were the work of a single sepoy Dost Mohamed who ran amuck in the early hours of November 24. No motive for his action has been established. It is also proved that the sepoy Dost Mohamed was shot when endeavouring to escape from the camp.

"The behaviour of the guard who took no steps to apprehend the murderer was highly discreditable and the enquiry has established that the general discipline of the battalion left much to be desired. Necessary disciplinary action is being taken."—A. P.

FLOOD MENACE IN N. INDIA

Joint Conference At Lucknow Secretariat

LUCKNOW, Jan. 5.

A joint flood conference of the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal to discuss the common problems of flood affecting the Indo-Gangetic basin was held in the Secretariat at Lucknow to-day.

Representatives of the three Governments, the Chief Engineers of Bihar, Bengal and the United Provinces, the Chief Conservator of Forests of the United Provinces, the Revenue Officer of Gorakhpur and Saharanpur and a few non-officials from the affected areas attended.

The conference is expected to last for three or four days.—United Press.

CRICKET AT MALEGAON

Kukade Cup Match

MALEGAON, (By Mail).

The Kukade Cup match was fought between Malegaon and Ravalgaon on the 27th, 28th and 29th December last on the Malegaon School ground.

Ravalgaon won the toss and the Captain Mr. Patki elected to bat. Though the Ravalgaon team had two or three very formidable batsmen, the side collapsed and the team was out for 78 runs. Malegaon also started disastrously but their Captain Dr. Gadgil with Mr. Deshpande stopped the rot and the next day Mr. Marathe batting cautiously gave the Malegaon side a lead of 30 runs. Ravalgaon again started disastrously losing 3 good wickets for 10. At this stage Messrs. Chincholikar, Balujiwan, Dateer, Gulabchand and Saloman rose to the occasion and batting courageously turned what seemed to be an inevitable defeat into a success. Ravalgaon's second inning's score was 162 and though Malegaon was high with hopes the team collapsed to superb bowling and scored only 113 runs.

The match on the whole was a closely contested game and Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Kridamandal thus won the Cup for the third time.

"WRONG IN FACTS AND TONE"

Sir Purshottamdas' Attack On Frank Platt's Article

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has issued the following statement:—

The article by Mr. Frank Platt, Managing Director of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation is very much to be regretted from various points of view. If, according to Mr. Platt, Lancashire has not yet sufficiently exercised the "political consideration" in connection with the Indian market, I consider it very unfortunate for not only Lancashire but for the United Kingdom.

As one connected with the Unofficial Advisers to the Government of India regarding Indo-British trade negotiations, I am not yet in a position to discuss this question fully, but I cannot help saying that both in his facts and in the tone in which Mr. Platt puts forward Lancashire's case, he is wrong. As far as India is concerned, it was made definitely clear that the negotiations to replace the Ottawa Pact were to be undertaken only on considerations of economic grounds, and when the Government of India see their way to publish all the reports submitted to them in this connection, the public, both here and in England, will be able to judge for themselves as to where any "political consideration" is to be found.

I sincerely hope that the article by Mr. Platt will not appeal to the authorities either here or in England

(Continued from Col. 7).

is less than 10.

When the grant is paid in cash it shall not exceed the actual cost incurred in purchasing the articles or Rs. 40 per class whichever is less.

BASIS OF GRANT

An Adult Education Class may be given an annual maintenance grant on either of the following basis:—

(a) A basic grant of Rs. 5 per month when the average daily attendance of the class is not less than 15 to be paid in advance every quarter provided the progress in the previous quarter is satisfactory

plus

A grant at the rate of Rs. 2 per illiterate Adult student who satisfies the literacy test as prescribed in rule 14

or

A grant of Rs. 4 per illiterate adult student who satisfies the literacy test as prescribed in rule 14.

BONUS AND MEDAL

For every 50 illiterate Adults made literate in a year, as certified by the Senior Government Inspecting Officer of the District a teacher may be given a bonus of Rs. 25. The Government of Bombay will award a silver medal to a teacher who is certified by the Senior Inspecting Officer to be responsible for making 200 Adults literate.

The payment of any or all these grants shall be subject to the following conditions:—

The adult education class shall be open to all classes and communities without discrimination in any respect.

The following books shall be maintained:—General Register, Register of daily attendance, Accounts of Income and Expenditure, Register of articles towards which the equipment grant has been paid and Visitors' Book.

If the class ceases to function, the articles of equipment shall be handed over by the manager to the Senior Government Inspecting Officer.

After a class has been recognised for purposes of grant the Government Inspecting Officer will visit it at least once every quarter.

Grant For Adult Education

Bombay Govt.'s Detailed Scheme: Registration Of Workers, Bonus And Silver Medal

The Bombay Government have made, in consultation with the Provincial Board for Adult Education, rules for the registration of Adult Education Workers and Institutions working in the field of Adult Education and for the recognition of, and grant-in-aid to Adult Education Classes. These rules will come into force with effect from 1st January 1939.

An amount of Rs. 40,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for distribution among the four educational dicisions as shown below as grants to Adult Education classes to be paid in accordance with the rules mentioned above:—

	Rs.
(a) Northern (Gujarat) Division (5 Districts, viz. Ahmedabad, Kaira Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat) ...	10,000
(b) Bombay Division, (5 Districts, viz., Thana. Bombay Suburban, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Nasik).	10,000
(c) Central (Maharashtra) Division. (6 Districts, viz. East Khandesh West Khandesh, Poona, Satara Ahmednagar and Sholapur).	12,000
(d) Southern (Karnatak) Division, (4 Districts, viz., Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar)	8,000
Total ..	40,000

REGISTRATION OF WORKERS

The rules for the registration of Adult Education Workers and Institutions provide that any person wishing to undertake Adult Education Work should apply to the Provincial Board for registration. It is open to any Primary School teacher to get himself registered as an adult Education Worker and to start and conduct an Adult Education Class in the school in which he is employed provided that he has obtained the previous permission of the School Board and the Administrative Officer concerned to undertake such work, to receive remuneration for it and to use the school building and furniture for this purpose.

The Secretary of a Village Panchayat, Co-operative Society or such other organisation may also become a registered worker in order to start and conduct an Adult Education Class provided he has obtained the previous permission of the Sarpanch or of the Chairman of the Co-operative Society or the organisation under which he is serving to undertake such work and receive remuneration for it.

On receipt of an application for registration the Board may after such inquiry as it considers necessary register the applicant as an Adult Education Worker.

COURSE OF TRAINING

The Board may require any registered worker to undergo a course of training at such class or classes as it may conduct from time to time.

A registered worker admitted to a training class shall bind himself to do Adult Education work for a certain period.

If he fails to do so, he shall be liable to refund to the Board such amount as might have been spent by it on his training.

Any Institution or Body doing Adult Education Work or intending to undertake such work may apply in the prescribed form for registration as an Agency for Adult Education. Such registration will be subject to the condition that the Adult Education workers of such Institution or Body have also been registered by the Board and that the Institution or body conforms to such other rules and regulations as may be framed by the Board from time to time.

GOVT. GRANT.

The rules for the recognition of and Grant-in-aid to Adult Education Classes require a registered worker or institution to apply to the Senior Government Inspecting Officer of the District for recognition of the class. The application must be accompanied with a list of all the illiterate men and women in the village above 14 and below 50 years of age and a letter from the village leaders expressing their readiness to assist in the work of the class. The Senior Government Inspecting Officer will arrange for the inspection of the class and grant a certificate of recognition within one month from the date of the receipt of the application if he finds no special reason to the contrary.

FOR ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Grants-in-aid payable to an Adult Education Class will be of two types, viz., (i) Grant for Equipment, (ii) A. Maintenance Grant.

An equipment grant not exceeding Rs. 40 may be sanctioned by the Senior Government Inspecting Officer of the District towards expenditure on the following articles:—

(i) A black-board.

(ii) A petromax or any other oil lamp.

(iii) Charts or pictures as teaching apparatus.

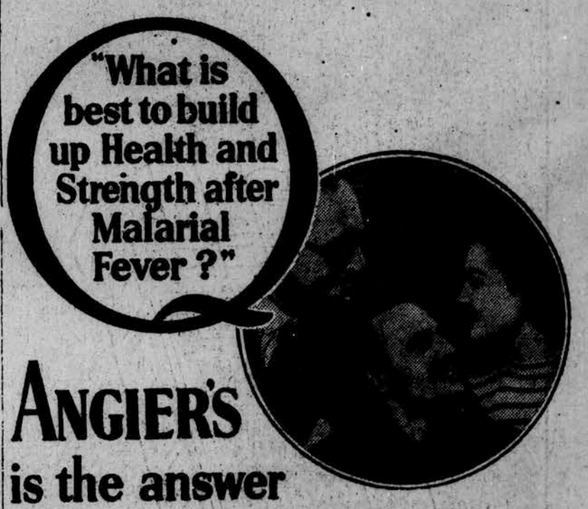
(iv) Slates and Books for Adults in the class.

(v) Matting.

The grant shall be paid in cash or kind within one month of the recognition of the class.

The grant shall not be paid if the number of pupils in the class

(Continued in Col. 5).



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Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

Basic Purpose Of National Planning

Committee Issues Questionnaire Containing 167 Questions

BOMBAY: JAN. 5.

The All-India National Planning Committee has issued a questionnaire, containing 167 questions, calling for information on every aspect of the question of Industrial Development of the country.

The Questionnaire has been addressed mainly to Provincial Governments, Indian States, Organisations of Trades Industries, Commerce, Agricultural interests, firms and corporations, as well as to individuals who have devoted thought and study to the general question of an all round National Planning for the economic regeneration of the country.

The Committee expects to gather, thereby, useful data to formulate a comprehensive plan for the economic development of India, with due regard to its social reactions.

OBJECTIVE OF PLANNING

Defining the objective of the proposed National Planning, the Explanatory Memorandum attached to the Questionnaire says:—

"The object of the comprehensive national planning is to improve the well being of the community, principally by intensifying the economic development of the community concerned on an alround basis, in an ordered systematic manner, so as to observe a due proportion between the various forms of producing new wealth, its equitable distribution amongst the members of the community and to secure such adjustments between the interests of producers and consumers, individuals and the community collectively the present and succeeding generations, as to maintain a proper balance between these several interests.

In order to achieve this, it would be necessary to define clearly certain conceptions included in the Questionnaire, to lay down the standard or degree of development expected, as also the basic purpose of planning as a whole.

Following are summaries of some of the more important questions.

(1) What do you consider to be an adequate standard of living in your province? What steps do you consider to be desirable and feasible (a) to develop the existing agricultural and industrial resources of the provinces (b) to establish new industries (c) to work up to maximum capacity the existing industry and (d) to improve agricultural production. Would you prescribe any definite time limit for the achievement of the above mentioned of the objective?

(2) What are the principle sources of production in your province in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry, forest mines, subsidiary or small scale cottage industries or handicrafts and large scale power driven industry?

(3) How far is your province a deficit or surplus province, or self-sufficient in the matter of food supply and availability of raw materials?

(4) What are the principle cottage industries and how far are they affected by competition from large scale industries?

(5) What are the industries in your province concerned with production of consumption goods, luxury goods and services goods needed for Public Utility Services and to what extent there is scope for further developments?

(6) Are there any Key Industries in your province?

(7) How far heavy industries already in existence in your province compete with similar industry within the country or outside the country and what scope there is for further development of these?

(8) What are the principal industrial raw materials available in your province?

(9) What possibility there is to develop the production of new raw material?

FOREST PRODUCE

(10) How far are the products of forest in your province utilised for the purpose of industrial development and what difficulties you have come accross in making proper use of these products for industrial purposes?

(11) What are the chief mineral resources available in your province and how far they have been exploited and developed and whether there is scope for large scale mineral or metallurgical industries in the province?

(12) What are the handicaps as regards the proper developments of various kinds of industries in your province in respect of (a) Capital; (b) Skilled workers; (c) Adequate labour supply; (d) Marketing facilities; (e) Transport facilities?

(13) What measures, if any, have been adopted in your province to control and regulate the supply of foreign capital?

(14) How far is your province adequately supplied in respect of skilled workmen, technical experience and general industrial or business enterprise?

(15) What policy or line of action has been adopted by your Government for attracting on suitable terms foreign technicians or experts in regard to particular industries.

(16) What are the industries in your province which enjoy in one form or another protection, aid or provincial encouragement from the Central or Provincial Government in the shape of (a) Protective Customs duty (b) financial aid such as direct subsidy or bounty or guarantee of purchase (c) cheap transport rates (d) supply of useful commercial and technical information and (e) furnishing of skilled technically trained experts, to found and maintain such industries.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

(17) Are there any industries in your province conducted directly by foreign capital but registered in India or affiliated to nominally an Indian concern?

(18) Are there any industrial concerns in your province co-operating as part of an international combine regulating that industry?

(19) What steps should you adopt to regulate and control such concerns to the best interest of the province?

(20) What are the handicaps which effect the maximum utilisation the available agricultural and resources of your province in regard to soil, water supply, manure, mechanical or animal equipment, finance and credit, marketing, taxation, the organisation of the agricultural and excessive fragmentation of agricultural lands?

(21) How far is the animal wealth of your province aid to agriculture?

(22) What are the principal risks which agriculture is exposed to in your province?

(23) What are the principal industries in your province which may be regarded as subsidiary or incidental to agriculture and what room there is for expansion?

(24) What by-products of agriculture, forestry or mining or industry need be utilized for further all round development in your province?

(25) What are the off-season occupations of the productive nature of your agriculture?

(26) Is there any industry large or small which deals with fruit cultivation on a commercial scale?

(27) What are the marketing facilities available in your province and what is the market for products of cottage industry, small scale industries and large scale industries?

What are the impediments in the way of smooth and rapid marketing of products?

(28) Is it possible to regulate prices of all necessities of life in such a manner as to provide a certain margin of profit to the primary producer?

(29) What are the handicaps in the way of proper developments of the internal trade of your provinces?

TRANSPORT FACILITIES?

(30) What are the various available transport facilities within your province which are (a) within the control of the provincial government (b) outside the control of the provincial government (c) within the control of local bodies, how far are these adequate?

(31) Are there any transport vehicles in your province?

(32) What are the handicaps in respect of establishing (a) shipbuilding industry (b) a locomotive) and railway rolling stock making industry (c) automobile making industry and (d) aeroplane making industry? What steps would you suggest for the development of an Indian Shipbuilding industry both for commercial and Defence purposes?

(33) What scope there is for developing adequate industries for the manufacture and supply of fuel or motive power for transport purposes?

(34) To what extent would your province be prepared to help to organise or participate in an All India enterprise for the supply of materials, parts, accessories or complete vehicles for the organisation of the entire road water and air transport as an industry as well as a service?

(35) What are the industries dealing with production of means of communications already available in your province in regard to Posts, Telegraphs, Telephone, Radio and Light?

(36) To what extent is the manufacture and supply of instruments apparatus and accessories possible and is possible to establish and maintain within the province or by means of a central workshop an institution for the manufacture and supply of all such instruments and apparatus?

RIVERS AND FLOOD PROBLEM.

(37) How far do rivers in your province give rise to problems of floods, erosion of banks silting and shifting or river beds from time to time?

(38) What are the average rate of wages in your province what are the working conditions and what measures the Government have adopted to improve conditions of work for labour and regulate wages?

(39) The extent of facilities available in your province for proper education and vocational training in various branches of agriculture forestry, mining industry and all forms of business.

What are the means now available in your province for financing of existing industries, new industries and repair work in regard to such matters as automobiles, radios, gramophones etc?

(40) How far is it possible for provincial government to finance directly establishment of new industries?

(41) What are the sources of Power supply in your province apart from human labour in respect of animal power mechanical power and electrical energy?

(42) What are the means available in your province for the collection, compilation and publication of economic information relating to industries agriculture. commerce etc?

(43) What industries in your province compete with corresponding industries in other provinces and also in other countries?

(44) What measures would you suggest for a guaranteed standard of quality of industrial and agricultural product?

(45) To what extent is it advisable to depend upon imported raw materials for the development of industries for which there is considerable local market?

(46) What would be the agency and the general policy under which you would recommend the establishment and development relating to National Defence including provision for munitions and armaments of all kinds for the various defence service?—A.P.

INDIAN MONOPOLY

Castor Seed And Castor Oil: I. C. A. R. Researches

That castor seed worth Rs. 64,00,000 and 24,50,000 gallons of castor oil were exported from India during 1937-38 is a testimony to the unique position India holds in the supply of castor seed and castor oil to the world, though competition from Brazil and some other countries is increasing.

The Nizam's Dominions have the greatest area under castor cultivation amongst the Provinces and States of India. On that account the research scheme for the improvement of the castor crop financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is located at the main agricultural research station Himayatsagar not far from Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's Dominions. This research scheme was started in 1935 and is, in the first instance, a five-year scheme, essentially of plant breeding, an attempt being made to combine high yield with high oil content and also to have a size and colour of seed suitable to trade demands.

Although the volume of export of castor seed is large, it is only about one-third of the entire crop estimated at 120,000 tons. Two-thirds of this crop was crushed in the country providing an important lubricant and the valuable manurial oil cake The castor cake cannot like groundnut and safflower be used for the feeding of cattle, but it is a valuable manure

In the first year 126 samples of castor seed collected from all over India were planted and studied as distinct from the work that had already been done in the State since 1923-29. The latter work consisted of the study of a number of single-plant cultures with reference to their seed and oil yield and morphological characters. The two operations were amalgamated in the year 1935-36 for reasons of administrative convenience and better collaboration.

KARACHI. The ballot for non-official bills and resolutions to come up before the current session of the Sind Legislative Assembly will be taken up on January 16 next.—United Press.

SILIGURI Jan. 4.—A branch of the Imperial Bank of India has been opened here in the Kutchery building.—A. P.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 5.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	76	43	—	...	—0.5
Amraoti	86	59	—	...	—1.2
Akola	88	51	—	...	—1.3
Ahmedabad	89	61	—	...	—0.2
Ahmednagar	84	54	—	...	—1.1
Ambala	74	43	—	...	—1.3
Allahabad	79	48	—	...	—0.6
Benares	79	47	—	...	—0.6
BOMBAY	87	68	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	80	58	—	0.1	—3.4
Baroda	88	49	—	...	—
Belgaum	85	57	—	1.1	—1.0
Bijapur	86	50	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	89	53	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	80	53	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	81	48	—	...	—0.8
Calicut	88	69	—	1.5	—5.1
Colombo	88	69	—	8.7	—9.7
Cochin	87	69	—	6.7	—1.8
Delhi	75	41	—	...	—0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	52	—	...	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	76	52	—	...	—0.1
Indore	80	45	—	...	—0.7
Jhansi	79	46	—	...	—0.5
Jubbulpore	84	46	—	...	—1.0
Jaipur	75	41	—	...	—0.4
Karwar	89	64	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	79	61	—	0.2	—
Khandwa	87	47	—	...	—0.9
Lucknow	79	48	—	...	—0.6
Lahore	70	37	—	...	—0.5
Multan	71	39	—	...	—0.3
Mysore	83	59	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	86	66	—	2.6	—17.8
Malegaon	88	49	—	0.1	—0.8
Mangalore	88	68	—	2.1	—1.5
Nagpur	86	55	—	...	—1.4
Patna	76	49	—	...	—0.4
Peshawar	67	36	—	1.0	—0.1
Poona	88	47	—	0.3	—0.9
Rangoon	92	69	—	9.9	+6.7
Ratnagiri	92	69	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	86	54	—	...	—0.3
Sholapur	88	56	—	...	—1.5
Simla	50	38	—	0.7	—1.2
Surat	90	59	—	...	—0.3
Trichinopoly	87	67	—	2.6	—5.8

DRY WEATHER IN INDIA

POONA, Dec. 5.

A western disturbance is causing cloud and a rise of temperature in Baluchistan. The weather has been mainly dry.

Forecast until the evening of sixth: Showers will occur locally in Baluchistan and a few stations in Sind and the North-West Province.—A P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 5-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees 3.5 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.0 degrees 0.3 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 135 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 5-1-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued from column 7.)

cipality had several other things to attend to. No help could be expected from the Government. In fact, the Government had taken away some of the resources of the Municipality like the tobacco duty.

HOUSING SOCIETIES

Questioned by Prof. S. G. Beri, Mr. Shivdasani stated that they had given concessions to housing societies. He agreed that one way of solving the housing problem was to encourage housing societies.

There was no machinery to coordinate various agencies interested in housing. Before setting up any such machinery it was necessary to impose an obligation on the various public bodies to undertake housing schemes.

AVERAGE RENT OF ONE-ROOM TENEMENTS

In the report of Wednesday's proceedings of the Rent Inquiry Committee appearing in our issue of Thursday (City Edition) it was inadvertently stated that the average rent of one-room tenements in the City of Bombay had risen from Rs. 6-1-11 in 1935 to Rs. 16-4-4 in 1938. This conveys a totally wrong impression. The latter figure is not Rs. 16-4-4 but Rs. 6-14-4.

Rent Inquiry

Demand For One-Room And Two-Room Tenements

SHIVDASANI'S PLEA FOR MORE HOUSES WITH CHEAPER TRANSPORT FACILITIES

THAT THERE WOULD BE NO DEARTH OF SPACE TO PUT UP BUILDINGS TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING POPULATION OF BOMBAY FOR ANOTHER 50 YEARS, AT THE PRESENT RATE OF INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE CITY, was the opinion expressed by Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, Deputy Commissioner, Improvements, Bombay Municipality, in the course of his evidence before the Rent Inquiry Committee on Thursday.

Mr. Shivdasani had submitted a statement and a series of tables giving particulars of areas, rents, etc. of the City Improvement Trust and Municipal Building sites and buildings.

FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The statements showed that the total area of developed lands available for construction of buildings in the estates belonging to the Ex. Trust came to 7,69,103 sq. yards or 158.9 acres and that for the Municipal Estates came to 1,28,180 sq. yards or 26.89 acres or in all an area of 3,98.283 sq. yards or 185.79 acres.

The total area of undeveloped lands in Trust Schemes came to 68,37,851 sq. yards or 1,412.77 acres. There are no undeveloped areas in the acquired Municipal Estates.

The minimum size of any room owned by the Improvement Trust, was 110 sq. feet. It cost Rs. 661, including land value: at present it would cost a thousand rupees. This room fetched a rent of Rs. 5 5 as. in 1929 and at present it fetches a rent of Rs. 4 as. 15.

The maximum size of any room owned by the Trust is 176 square feet. This room cost Rs. 1,692 to build, including the price of land. It fetched a rent of Rs. 13 in 1929 and at present it fetches a rent of Rs. 10 as. 8.

The total letting value of these chawls, according to rents fixed when they were first erected was Rs. 5.12.418 per annum and the present letting value comes to Rs. 1.62.166.

"UNECONOMIC RENTS"

The Deputy Commissioner in the course of his statement claimed that in case rent control was introduced, Municipal properties should be exempted from its operation. The Municipality happened to be a "landlord" out of sheer necessity and not with the idea of making any profit. For the current year the net loss on the chawls would amount to over seven lakhs of rupees. The present rents were uneconomic and too low and having regard to the amenities provided no further reduction was called for. The rents had always been controlled and kept low so that no hardship might be caused to the poor tenants. If the Municipality were treated like any other landlord it would be compelled to curtail the amenities provided to its tenants

Questioned by the Chairman, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, he said that 90 per cent. of the 14 lakhs of people in Bombay lived in single and double room tenements. There was a scarcity of buildings in certain parts whereas there was surplus in other parts. He thought that cheap transport facilities should be provided with any housing scheme that may be undertaken.

He did not think it was the sole responsibility of the Municipality to provide housing. There were other more pressing needs like the provision of drinking water and the closing of open drains, which the Municipality had to attend to. Housing should be treated as a public service, but it should be undertaken by the Government, the Municipality, the Railways, the Port Trust and the Millowners. The duty must be imposed on all big employers.

INCREASING POPULATION

In answer to questions put by Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Shivdasani stated that in less than ten years the population of Bombay had increased by two lakhs. The 185 acres of developed area would not accommodate more than a lakh of people, if the standard of accommodation was taken at three persons for a room of 100 sq. feet. But there were more than 1,400 acres of undeveloped land in the possession of the Improvement Trust and there was also other vacant land owned by other public bodies and private landlords Besides there were the suburbs. For a long period to come there would be no scarcity of building land in Bombay.

The pressure on accommodation varied from class to class. There was very great pressure on one and two room tenements. If cheap transport were provided some of the unoccupied places would begin to be occupied. Transport should not cost more than one anna per day to the workers. He thought that transport would become more costly if it was municipalised. He would prefer a private company with an effective control to run the transport services.

To Mr. D. N. Wandrekar he stated that the total number of employees in the Municipality came to 14,000. About a half of them were housed in Municipal chawls. To house the rest it would be necessary to build at least 6,000 more tenements costing more than a crore of rupees. The Muni-

(Continued in col. 4)

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Congressmen's Evidence Before Riots Inquiry

"90 Per Cent Of Whatever Success Achieved On The General Strike Day By B. P. T. U. C. Was Due To Ambedkar" Says S. K. Patil

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The circumstances of firing resorted to by the Police near the Elphinstone Mill, Parel, on the morning of November 7 last—the day of the general strike organised by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress as a protest against the Trades Disputes Bill—were described by Mr. A. Hunt, Superintendent of the Sassoon Group of Mills before the Disturbances Inquiry Committee at the Council Hall, to-day.

The Committee was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kania.

Incessant stone-throwing for nearly an hour, Mr. Hunt's dash to Police Station and back, Police Officers lying ambush, crowds "in nasty temper", were some of the features in the narrative of Mr. Hunt before the Committee.

HUNT'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Hunt stated that he received a telephone message at 8 a.m. from the David Mill, one of the Sassoon Group, telling him that trouble was brewing there. He rang up the DeLisle Road Police Station, but as he was not satisfied, he drove to the Police Station. At the Police Station witness met the Time-Keeper of the Elphinstone mill, another mill of the Sassoon Group, who had also come to seek assistance. The Time-Keeper told witness that a number of men were in the Elphinstone mill compound, stoning the mill and smashing the mill windows.

Mr. Hunt saw the Police Commissioner at the DeLisle Road Police Station. The Commissioner ordered Mr. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police and other Police Officer to go to the Elphinstone Mill.

Following Mr. Wilson to the scene of trouble, Mr. Hunt saw a crowd having been driven from the mill over a foot-bridge on the other side of the Tulsi Pipe line by a Police Sergeant, six armed constables and six unarmed constables. Mr. Wilson left the place after some time, leaving an officer in charge.

In a short time, the crowd increased. More crowds were formed in the vicinity and witness saw men with stones and slings. "The temper of the crowd was nasty", the witness added. It numbered between four to five thousand.

The police force was stationed near the mill and when the crowds collected the sergeant sent four or five armed constables to drive them back. As the crowds defied them, they returned. Then the sergeant tried to telephone to the police station, but as he could not get through, he requested witness to go to the police station and pick up assistance.

Mr. Hunt accordingly drove back to the police station and he met there the Commissioner of Police. When witness asked for more help, the Commissioner replied that he could not give witness any additional men just then. An officer who had just come into the station was ordered to assist Mr. Hunt on his way back.

Then Mr. Hunt met Deputy Commissioner Wilson, who was patrolling along with a sergeant. Mr. Wilson collected some officers, and the party comprising of Mr. Wilson, four or five sub-inspectors and a sergeant went to the Elphinstone mill, accompanied by Mr. Hunt.

When the Police Officers came, the crowd had still further thickened and its temper had grown worse. As the Police reinforcement crossed the bridge, the crowd followed, cutting their retreat from the foot-bridge.

The Police Constables in the meanwhile were kept on the Tulsi Pipe line to clear the crowds there.

In reply to a further query, Mr. Hunt stated that the Police officers were ambushed near some banana trees and stones were thrown at short range in the face of the Police Officers.

One hundred men from the crowd were not more than six yards away from the point where officers took their stand. Several hundred men were further away and two or three hundred more were behind the Police Party.

12 Shots Fired

The party of Police officers opened fire on the crowd soon after an officer was hit with a stone. About 12 shots were fired. Witness could not say whether any warning was given before firing was resorted to. The crowd had no weapons except stones.

Witness thought, when asked by Mr. Chagla, that it would have been futile if an attempt had been made to disperse the crowd by means of a lathi charge and in fact such a method would have infuriated the mob.

While admitting that Mr. Wilson went to the spot to disperse the crowd, witness stated that firing was resorted to in self-protection.

Another employee of the Elphinstone Mill stated that he saw the firing from within the mill, and there was a crowd of about 500, and it rapidly swelled. Witness added that if the Police had not fired, the crowds would have rushed in and "would have finished up the Police."

STONE-THROWING

The Manager of the Kohinoor Mills stated that he heard the shots of the first firing near his mill It was reported to him that there was some trouble outside. When he went out, he saw a sergeant jammed between two crowds opposite his mill, and then the officer fired a few shots.

An employee of the Spring Mill stated in evidence that a number of millworkers were injured as a result of the stone-throwing.

In reply to a question from Mr. Chagla, witness stated that the main object of Police firing was to disperse the crowd and give the workers protection. He admitted that the officer confronted with a solid mass could not stop stone-throwing without having recourse to firing.

PATIL'S EVIDENCE

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee stated that the Congress started propaganda for the Trade Disputes Bill five or six weeks' prior to the proposed day of general strike.

At first Labour interests agreed to the general principle of the Bill, but after the fusion of the Trade Union Congress with the National Trade Union Federation, there was a complete change of front and opposition to it. The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress was now dominated by the anti-Congress group consisting of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Joshi and others. In reply to a further question witness stated that there was nothing like natural antipathy between the Congress and the Trade Union Congress, and apart from the temporary fusions and such other accidents, each tried to seek help from the other.

In reply to a further query, Mr. Patil stated that Labour movement used in its vast term was never under the control of the T. U. C. It was more under Congress control than under the control of anybody else.

The Bombay Branch of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, witness stated, answering a further question, confined its activities to a limited area, and had not yet stepped into the mill area but it might do so in the future.

The B.P.C.C. called a halt to any propaganda on the midnight of November 6, and instructions were issued to Congress workers and volunteers not to move in the labour area for doing any propaganda, lest their presence should be deemed as an incentive to any possible violence. Congress motor-vans fitted with loud-speakers did not move on the roads after the midnight of November 6.

FROM LIBERTY TO LICENCE

In reply to a question from Mr. Chagla, Mr. Patil stated that neither some of the writings in the "Kranti," a labour organ, immediately before the proposed general strike nor some of the speeches made by labour leaders before the general strike day could be justified as part and parcel of the creed of the liberty of the Press or that of civil liberties which the Congress claimed. In some instances that liberty had degenerated into licence. He however added that it was very difficult to draw a line and apportion blame although he agreed with the theory that such propaganda should be put down in the larger interests of the people.

THANKS TO AMBEDKAR.

In reply to a further question, witness stated that 90 per cent of whatever success achieved on the general strike day by the B.P.T.U.C. was due to Dr. Ambedkar and his men. But for them, it would not have been possible to achieve even five per cent of the success they claimed.

POLICE NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A., stated that Police had not interfered in some instances, where in fact they should have done so While a shop was being looted at Lalbaugh, he had seen the Police standing by and looking on.

POLICE FORCE NOT ENOUGH

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, another M.L.A., stated that the Police force was deficient in the sense that there should have been more mobile force. He had plenty of reports to the same effect from the workers. Although there was adequate Police protection on the main roads, there was not enough in the lanes leading to them.

Mr. B. G. Marathe of the Kamgar Sangh stated that those people who wanted to go to work were not given adequate police protection.

Mr. B. J. Mhatre, Labour Secretary of the B.P.C.C. said that he saw two "desh-sevikas" in a van which was carrying him, being roughly handled prior to the general strike day.

Mr. Khandalkar of the Girni Kamgar Union narrated some of his experiences in which workers were molested.

Further examination was adjourned till Friday (to-day).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Some Corporation Resolutions

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—The agenda paper of the Municipal Corporation when it opens after the Christmas holidays promises to be of more than usual importance. Mrs. Munshi will be moving her resolution requesting the Corporation's representatives on the Senate of the Bombay University to urge the University authorities to prescribe periods of vacations in schools and colleges in such a way as to make them run concurrently so that parents and guardians of students can arrange to send out simultaneously for a change their children or wards attending schools and colleges. Every parent or guardian who has to do with a child or ward will welcome this move, which by the way is very much overdue, if for nothing else, at least from the point of view of avoiding unnecessary cost which the parents and guardians have and will have to incur in looking after the health and upkeep of their children and wards in the process of their being sent out for a change. Another direction in which the parents and guardians will be benefited by the introduction of this salutary type of uniformity is that they will be spared an amount of anxiety and care as to the safety or otherwise of their children and wards while being sent out for the change.

Another equally important item standing in the name of the same mover, concerns the feasibility of prescribing a set of particular textbooks to be adopted by all the registered schools. It seems at present, the discretion vested in the Principals of schools in the Presidency is exercised in such a way that it results in the adoption of different sets of text-books by different schools, which, in its term, causes a lot of unnecessary expenditure when the children have to change one school and go to another. The resolution in question seeks, by the introduction of a uniform system of text books for the various schools under the University, to put an end to this practice. Mrs. Munshi's effort in this direction ought to find sufficient support and encouragement not only in the Corporation where the matter is sought to be moved in the first instance, but also in our Temple of Learning with whom the responsibility of the matter ultimately rests.

No less important is the resolution recommending change in certain street names and renaming them after some distinguished leaders. Without going to the length of attributing any ulterior motives to the mover of this resolution at this particular juncture as a vote-catching tactics on his part in the fast ensuing Municipal Elections or meaning any disrespect to the Sardar, we should think that the Kalbadevi Road should not have been sought to be renamed in the manner suggested. It is well-known that, since the time the brave volunteer Baboo Genu sacrificed his life in the nation's cause, by going under the wheels of a heavily laden foreign cloth lorry, people have cherished his name as a hero, the spot where he came by his death is being worshipped as a sacred spot every year on the anniversary (day) of the event, and the Road itself is called "Baboo Genu Road". The stencil marks made on the walls of the adjoining vicinity bear out the latter part of these observations. Mr. Shamdasani, who has given notice of this resolution, might have made a mistake, unwittingly, or, he might be unaware of these incidents, which is exercisable in the case of an individual like him, but Congressmen who are expected to be well posted about the facts, cannot ignore the considerations of sentiment and regard which the people have come to bestow on this subject.

Paucity of public parks and public halls has been a long-standing grievance of this metropolis of India. Anything that is done therefore, with a view to the removal of this complaint must be welcome. It is from this point of view that the other resolution in the name of Mr. Shamdasani is to be looked at. By trying to demand "Of the Trustees of the Framji Cowasji Institute to discontinue the present use of the Institute Hall for cinema and to restore the same as a public hall pursuant to the terms of the original Trust Deed", the mover is merely touching the fringe of the problem. "Something is better than nothing", even this much is to be welcomed, though it may truly be said in this connection, that for a city of Bombay's proportions, size and importance, one swallow cannot make the summer.—Yours etc.

R. S. PRABHU.

Fake Anathashrams

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—The existence of the fake and mushroom organisations trading in the name of holding the orphans of the society, namely the Hindu Anathashrams, with their capital (Headquarters) at Ahmedabad in this presidency, moved the society of the Servants of Humanity to appoint an enquiry committee to investigate the affairs of all such organisations in April last year. Subsequently, the Inquiry Committee submitted its findings of all such "fake" Anathashrams in the month of August, and forwarded a list of all such organisations to the Home Minister of the Bombay Government for further investigations and necessary action; since to the knowledge of the Inquiry Committee those institutions neither submit the duly audited statements of accounts nor keep any constitution towards the management and control of the so-called 'members', who may profess to have any hold upon their organisation. These are simply self-composed and individually run institutions. The society, while congratulating the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister of the Bombay Government, for his remarkable address at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House very recently, in which a grim picture of organised beggary and 'child-slave traffic' in Bombay city was presented by him, regret that the Hon. Home Minister made no mention at all of the pioneer exploiters in this line, namely the 'fake' Anathashrams, invading the city and the presidency including the western India and the southern Maharatta States, every year for collection of contributions from the innocent people.

In this connection, a deputation of the members of the Inquiry Committee, which conducted the investigations on behalf of the society, will wait upon the Hon. Home Minister very shortly.—Yours, etc.

B. Nigam.
Hon. Secretary Society of the Servants of Humanity.

Tripuri Congress Topical & "World-Screen"

To The Editor of The 'Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the Bombay session of the Congress topicals of the yearly sessions of the Congress have become a popular feature. The educative and propaganda value of the Congress session topicals has been tremendous. The Reception Committee of the forthcoming Tripuri Congress session, it is to be hoped, will advance a step forward and organize successful screening of the topical in the "world-screen"—in East and South Africa, Ceylon Burma, the Malay States, Japan, Turkey and other Asiatic countries as well as in Europe, America and in the Commonwealth, as part of the Congress's propaganda drive in foreign countries.

India is reaping the first fruits of foreign propaganda in which the late V J Patel and Sri Subhas Chandra Bose so firmly believed and for which they toiled. Pandit Nehru's impressions of India's international prestige during his recent tour testify to the fact. Even the Nazi press had to take note of and deal with the Indian protests against Jew-baiting. Significant still is the suppression of a "mutiny film" by Sir Samuel Hoare. Agitation against the production of anti-Indian propagandist films has been effective; but this negative achievement is to be supplemented by films produced in India interpreting India, her aims, objects and mission to the world at large. Easily, by far the screen is recognized as the most suitable medium for a proper interpretation of India to the world.—Yours etc.

M. K. RAJAGOPAL.

The League And The Mahasabha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Never in the history of the League and the Mahasabha, have their respective Presidents showered a fullorbed criticism upon the Congress. There is no doubt that Congress has declared the two institutions as purely communal. But, how dare the Presidents who are Indians after all, charge the Congress as being communal body!

The Congress is not at all a communal body. It does not restrict membership to a certain sect or creed or community. This is not the case in the above two organisations. The membership is restricted to Muslims and Hindus.

The national policy of the Congress is totally ignored by Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Savarkar. In spite of repeated pronouncements by the Congress to the League and the Mahasabha, we find that both of them have turned deaf ears. The Congress has done good in openly denouncing the League and the Mahasabha as purely communal bodies. May I ask: Do they not seek the interests of Muslims and Hindus alone? Any sane man can now call Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Savarkar as brothers who are out in the field of politics to secure the welfare of Muslims on the one hand, and Hindus on the other. Mr. Savarkar ought to have thought proper before he emitted his smoky presidential address. In his address, he has urged the boycott of the Congress, strongly advised his brethren not to vote for Congress and to vote for a confirmed and merited Hindu Nationalist. Can Mr. Savarkar tell us whether there is any representative of Mahasabha in Legislatures?—Yours, etc.

L. N. MEHTA.

Congress And Muslims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recent assertions at the Muslim League Sessions have removed all doubts that an interested section is behind the scene which is ceaselessly trying to mislead the needy Muslim masses.

Repeated cries that "Islam is never in danger", and again to put forth the expression that the "Vande Mataram", and the Tricolour are meant to crush the Islamic culture are thus self-contradictory. Whereas the experience of the last 20 years' struggle of the National Congress, has proved beyond suspicion that Islam has enjoyed its own growing influence inspite of the recitation of Vande Mataram and honouring the Tricolour, the symbol of the nation, and it has already created a new hope among the Muslim masses.

The numerical strength of the Congress and its leaders has not come from the communal Hindus or Muslims, but its accession has been achieved on a clear record of service and sacrifice by all Indians. The Muslim masses, not unlike Hindus, are suffering from the same miseries by foreign economic exploitation. They feel the hunger in the same way their Hindu brethren feel. The solution of their difficulties also lies in the solution of all. So long as the Congress has a programme which is pursued to gain freedom and thus redress the difficulties of the hungry masses, Hindus or Muslims, there is no power on earth which will deprive it of its strength.—Yours, etc.

D. P. NAGDA.

Manganese On Up-Grade

India, World's Second Supplier: Competition From Russia

Following the catastrophic fall in the production of manganese-ore in India in 1932, a gratifying recovery is recorded in 1937 to almost the peak output of 1927, with a much higher value. The output in 1937 was 1,051,594 tons valued at £3,229,554.

This information is given in the latest report of the Geological Survey of India on the mineral production of India.

The present chief sources of production are Russia, India, the Gold Coast, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Czechoslovakia and Japan. The United Kingdom retains her position as the chief importer of Indian Manganese-ore.

There was a big fall in the production of this ore from 1,129,-353 tons valued at £2,703,068 f.o.b. Indian ports in 1927, to 212,-604 tons with a value of £140,-022 in 1932. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons, but the value fell to £123,471. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £929,546; whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £603,908.

THE RECOVERY

In 1934 there was, however, a partial recovery to 406,306 tons valued at £388,240, further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £768,630, and in 1936 to 813,442 tons valued at £1,124,422. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one-twenty-second part of the value of 1927 production.

The recovery in 1936 has been continued by substantial increases in the Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and in the Sandur State. The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933 (28,789 tons) to 695,177 tons in 1937. During 1932 and 1933 the majority of mines in the Central Provinces had been closed including several mines that had never been closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901; there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara. The amount of ground covered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,559 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928. All producing districts participated in the increase, except Bonai State, the output of which is unimportant.

FALL IN PRICE

The fall in the Indian output of manganese-ore of recent years can be correlated with the fall in the price of first-grade ore, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, from an average of 22.9d. per unit in 1924 to 14.9d. per unit in 1929, and then to 9.5d. per unit in 1932 and 1933, whilst the partial recovery in output in 1934 accompanied a rise in the average price to 10.5d. per unit, to 12.26d. in 1936, and to 22.5d. in 1937.

This continued fall in the price of manganese-ore from 1924 to 1932 is to be correlated with the fact that from 1924 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world's production of manganese-ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world's production of pig-iron and steel. And although there was a fall in the world's output of manganese-ore in 1928, there was a very large increase in 1929, greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year, and it is evident that the world's available supplies of manganese-ore are now much in excess of normal requirements.

Russia is able to place large quantities of ore on the market at a price with which many Indian producers find themselves unable to compete. The Gold Coast has become a serious competitor of recent years. The large deposits of high-grade manganese-ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed. With this increasing competition and falling prices it is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930, as judged from figures of production and export, yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression, causing many operators to cease work.

MANGANESE AND IRON

Added to increased available supplies there was in 1931 and 1932 the disastrous decline in the activities of the iron and steel industry of the world, illustrated by a decline from the peak figure of 122,000,000 tons of steel in 1929 to about 68,000,000 tons in 1932 and only 42,000,000 tons in 1932. Recovery in the steel industry began in 1933 and resulted in the hardening in the price of manganese-ore.

There is a steady consumption of manganese-ore at the works of the two principal Indian iron and steel companies, not only for use in the steel furnaces of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, and for the manufacture of ferro-manganese, but also for addition to the blast-furnace charge in the manufacture of pig-iron. The consumption of manganese-ore by the Indian iron and steel industry in the year under review amounted to 60,219 tons against 46,221 tons in 1936.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India, from the nadir of 375,904 tons in 1933 to 864,698 tons in 1935. In 1936 this fell to 742,547 tons, but rose to 1,151,834 tons in 1937.

After United Kingdom, the chief importers of Indian manganese-ore are France, Japan, Belgium and the United States all of whom have recorded increases in the recent years.

and biology to economics and statistics—which are most in danger. There is no longer merely a threat of the prostitution of science and the scientist—the process is in full swing. Unfortunately for himself, the scientist is a simple creature, happiest when he is left alone. But we as scientists can no longer take a passive attitude. However much we may deplore the maddening waste of time and energy involved, we must fight not only for our right to lead our intellectual life as best we can but for modes of social organisation, which include the spiritual value of truth and reason as among the intrinsic goods of life, about which there can be no dispute.

"Unfortunately over a large part of Europe, the necessities of racialism and economic autarky are poisoning the wells of truth so far as statistical science is concerned."—A. P.

STATISTICIANS AND STATES

Dr. Gregory's Warning At Lahore Conference

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Presiding over the second session of the Indian Statistical Conference Dr. T. E. Gregory said that he would not discuss in his address the technical aspects of the subject, which he declared himself incompetent to deal with, but the broad problem of the relations between the statistician and the community.

NOTE OF WARNING

He said that statistics grew out of the necessities of the State and, therefore, it was necessary to deal, first, with the relation between the statistician and State. There the most urgent note was a note of warning. "We are living in a dark age, which threatens to become darker and it is the social sciences—from theology is not another form of the fascist mentality that opposes all progressive socio-political ideas. It cannot be anti-freedom and anti-Indian, whatever interpretation the foreign missionaries placed on it. The foreign missionaries indeed would be well advised not to transgress their legitimate field and to leave matters alone that do not invade their professional province.

CONGRESS AND CATHOLIC STUDENTS

(Continued From Page 6)

to the memory of a great Goan Nationalist leader and although he was subsequently forced to resign the position to which he had been elected the Association is holding a general meeting to review this action.

Menezes' Case

The president, Armando Menezes, is well-known for his independence and ardent nationalism and represents an influential section of the Association which feels that Catholic action is misconstrued to embrace sectarianism that goes counter to the spirit of nationalism and improvement of social conditions for Catholic masses. Catholic action certainly

SEC. 144 IN GAYA

GAYA, Jan. 4.

A notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. was promulgated to-day by beat of drum prohibiting assemblies of more than five, carrying of arms and going within 50 paces of the Gaya Cotton and Jute mills.—A. P

NATURE'S CURE FOR LIVER TROUBLE

A sluggish liver, inactive kidneys and lazy bowels—they all cause "tired feeling," lack of energy, depression and irritability. Lazy livers and poisoned systems need a clear, cool draught of Nature's own tonic waters—water charged with purifying natural minera, salts, drawn from the very earth itself. You can reproduce these revitalising waters in your own home with Fynnon Salt and a glassful of water. For Fynnon Salt contains the elements of Sodium, Potassium and Lithium drawn from the earth itself, which give the miraculous healing springs of the world their curative properties.

A refreshing drink of tonic Fynnon Salt every morning races through your system, clearing away waste products, stirring up sluggish liver and kidneys to activity. It keeps you feeling fit and fresh and cool, full of energy and vitality throughout the heat of the day. Your temper improves, your zest for living returns. And most important, bulging waistlines disappear as fat-making wastes are eliminated. Take a glassful every morning. Pleasant to take. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. 10 dec

SUSPENSION OF D. C. C. REVOKED

U. P. C. C. President's Action On Lucknow Issue

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

On representation made by 32 members of the Lucknow District Congress Committee and in view of the fact that the excitement has subsided, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, has cancelled the order suspending the Lucknow D. C. C.

The D. C. C. office will, however, remain in the P. C. C. office until fresh elections. The next meeting of the D. C. C. will be held on January 15, at which the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the allegations against certain office-bearers will be presented.—A.P.

CHUDA PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

To Start No-tax Campaign In Near Future?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

A no-tax campaign will be launched by the peasants of Chuda, near Limbdi, within a short period if their demands for 60 p.c. reduction in the revenue, abolition of lagas, and the transfer of 'divan' are not granted.

Peasants of Chuda are labouring under these grievances for a long time past and they are exploited by a process of "double revenue." They are firm in their determination to fight to a finish on the plans of Mansa satyagraha.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN GONDA IN MARCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDA, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Municipal Board Gonda was held in the Municipal Hall and the following resolutions, among others were unanimously passed:—

That in view of the fact that traffic is very heavy and a more permanent and adequate arrangement should be made to improve the condition of the following roads and which cannot be improved without a capital sum this Board resolves to apply to the Government, and the Chairman is hereby authorised to do so for a sum of Rs. 65,000 approximately with the recommendation that these roads be converted into cement concrete roads and the work be executed under supervision of the Public Works Department:—(a) Road from Rani Jaunti Kuer's crossing to Tarabganj Barrier. (b) Road from Chauk to south of Saral upto the Carpentry School joining with the District Board Kutchehrey Road. (c) Road Chakla Road, which will need raising the level of the Road. (d) Thatheri Bazar Road.

That a Swadeshi Exhibition along with a Rural Development show and Agriculture and Industrial Sections, be organised in the month of March. The members of the Exhibition Committee with the powers to enrol other members and frame rules were appointed.

GAYA CONGRESS AND KISANS

District Committee Asked To Explain Resolutions

PATNA, Jan. 4.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee which commenced its sitting last evening resumed deliberations this afternoon and adjourned after about six hours discussions to meet on January 8. Dr. Rajendra Prasad presided while Mr. S. K. Sinha, Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Sinha, Finance Minister and Mr. Jaglall Choudhury, Excise Minister, were present by invitation.

The main subject of discussion was the agrarian dispute at village Reora. It is understood that while the Committee arrived at no definite decision on it, the Committee took a serious view of the situation arising out of the disputes in connection with the possession of Bakasht lands, namely, lands sold in execution of decrees for arrears of rent, with special reference to the situation prevailing in village Reora in Gaya district.

It is considered likely that the Committee may call upon the Gaya District Congress Committee for an explanation for the sympathy expressed by them towards the tenantry of Reora in the course of a resolution passed by them (Gaya District Congress Committee) at its last session.

The Kisan Sabha at its provincial conference held recently at Waini passed a resolution pointing out the necessity of integrating the struggles arising out of possession of Bakasht lands on a provincial scale.

In the meantime, a meeting of the Patna District Kisan Sabha Council yesterday also discussed the situation arising out of Bakasht lands dispute at Reora and expressed sympathy in this connection and condemned the policy of the local Government, which it characterised as "Repressive Indifference to Kisans." The Council reiterated the resolution of the Provincial Kisan Conference in connection with the Bakasht lands and assured the Kisans of Reora assistance in every possible way.—A.P.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOME SOCIETY

List Of Donations To Dharampore Sanatorium

Mr. S. P. Wadia, Honorary Secretary of the Consumptives' Homes Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations during 1938 for the upkeep of the King Edward Sanatorium at Dharampore, Simla Hills:—

H.E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 150; H.E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow Rs. 100; H.E. the Governor of the Punjab Rs. 50; The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 2,000; The Trustees of Seth Ardasheer H. Wadia Funds Rs. 1,000; For Sumati Cottage Repairs Endowment Fund through Mr. J. L. Mehta Rs. 500. In remembrance of son Behram Rs. 450; A Parsi lady Rs. 600; A Parsi friend Rs. 600; A Parsi lady Rs. 500; A Parsi friend Rs. 250; In memory of son Hormuzd, from Dastoor Phiroze Cursetji (Udvada) Rs. 101; Seth Manock D. Petit, Sheth D. Cowasji and Son, D. and A. (Calcutta) Rs. 51 each; Messrs K. and J. Cooper, Mrs. Shirinbai K. Mehta; some members of the Ripon Club through Dr. M. E. Pavri Rs. 50 each; Bai Hirabai R. Gorwala Rs. 35; Mr. H. E. Jones Rs. 30; Messrs Bruel and Co. Rs. 51; Seth Jamshed D. Petit, Messrs Bennett Coleman and Co., Messrs Nowroji Ardeshir and Co., Messrs Bejonji K. Bana, J. S. Bhownagri, C. D. Vaidya, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Gimi, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Gheesta, A Well-wisher (Navsari) each Rs. 25.

In memory of Bai Dinbai and Framji C. Cooper, Mr. Shiavux F. Daver and G. D. each Rs. 21; Mrs. P. D. B., Mrs. Bachoobai, M. S. Jamsetji, Messrs Patel Brothers, Mr. Ardeshir B. Dubash each Rs. 20; Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Messrs R. S. Powvala, K. S. Powvala, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Gimi, In memory of D. N. C., A Hindoo gentleman, Messrs Perry and Co., Mr. B. H. Allbless, each Rs. 15; Sir H. P. Dastoor, Major S. K. Engineer, Dr. F. N. Moos, Dr. N. D. Ichhaporia, Mr. S. S. Patker, Dr. M. Venkatrao, Professor D. D. Kanga, Miss Jerbai D. Avasia, Mr. P. J. Ghandy, Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia (1935, '36, '37) each Rs. 12. The Executors of Dr. Dossabhoy C. Sethna Rs. 11; Messrs Kodak Ld.; Messrs E. Spinner & Co.; Messrs West End Watch Co.; Sir N. S. Saklatwala; Sir H. M. Mehta & Co., Sir R. M. Chinoy; Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy Messrs C. N. Kanuga; J. P. Cama; P. P. Kapadia; A Parsi Lady S. B. M.; Mrs. Bachoobai H. Guzdar; Messrs Batliwala & Karani; V. F. T.; A. H. W.; Messrs. Hardinge & Co., each Rs. 10.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar; Mrs. D. N. Saher; J. H. B.; H. A. V.; Mr. K. J. Seth; Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Mr. P. P. Bulsara (Zanzibar); Messrs. Chandabhoy & Jassoobhoy; Mr. M. C. Choi; Messrs. M. R. Bharucha; K. C. Daver; A. F. Daver etc. each Rs. 5.

Donations and Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Secretary Seva Sadan Buildings, Bombay 7 or at 139 Cumballa Hill, Bombay 6.

VICEREINE'S APPRECIATION

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow in remitting a donation of Rs. 100 to the Funds of the Sanatorium has expressed herself as: "I enjoyed my visit very much and formed a high opinion of the work done there. It is a perfect site and seemed to me to be most efficiently run." (15-12-38).

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept to 29th Dec. 1938 (By Rail and Sea)		531,655
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 29th Dec. 1938 (By Road estimated)		118,684 650,339
Same time previous season (by Rail and Sea)		394,365
Exports from 1st Sept. to 29th Dec.		
1938	1938	1937
United Kingdom	12,571	6,602
Continent	59,187	64,415
China	21,959	24,332
Japan	342,017	56,830
Coast Ports	12,807	24,273
U.S.A.	...	...
	448,541	176,452
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 20th Dec. 1938		100,504
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 29th Dec. 1938		283,630
Same period last year		301,939
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th Dec. 1938		687,384
Same time last year		556,723

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	14
Electric Bond Common	11
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	150
Western Union Telg	24
New York Central	22
Texas Corporation	47 1/2
Union Carbide	90 1/4
National Distillers	28
Guranty Trust	233
Lockhead	34
United States Steel	69 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	80
Crucible Steel	47
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	97
Ludlum Steel	28
Republic Steel	25
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	9
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	55 1/2
General Motors	50 1/4
General Electric	43 1/2
American Radiator	16
Barnsdall Oil	19
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony Oil	13 1/2
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	24 3/4
National Dairy	13
Ligette Meyers B	103
Woolworth	50
Westinghouse Elec	119

Turnover 1 1/2 million shares.

Wall Street favourably affected by President Roosevelt's speech. Improvement expected.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan 4

SAKELS—	
January	12.38+26
March	12.68+06
May	12.94+06
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.51+06
April	10.58+5
GIZA—	
January	12.51+9
March	12.81+4
May	12.97+1

that in future diplomatic support should be withdrawn from foreign capital operating in an American State. Put in other words, foreign capital should enjoy an equal legal status with domestic capital.

Unclean Hands

Mexico, which has nationalised the land and socialised the oil wells, is smarting under the protection extended roughly and with arrogance by the British Government, and with much more consideration by the American Government, to the property of their subjects.

Neither Government had clean hands. Our own has defaulted on its debt to America. The United States, when it went "dry", paid no compensation to the injured interests, nor did it treat foreign investors more gently than its own brewers. Only weak States must submit to this kind of diplomatic intervention.

All round the Caribbean Sea, under previous administrations, American marines have been used to safeguard American investments. Often this penetration of capital has been predatory and politically mischievous.

Here a great fruit combine, elsewhere an electrical trust, have become virtually sovereign powers. Standard Oil is accused of financing the Chaco war.

It may be that the kindly and liberal Mr. Cordell Hull has refrained on the whole from this type of imperialism. But who knows what policy the next Administration will pursue?

Unfortunately this resolution was not carried, and the shadow of American capitalist imperialism still haunts this continent. While that fear dogs the mind of Latin Americans they will not rally with any enthusiasm under the leadership of Washington, even against Fascism.

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FASCIST MENACE TO U. S. A.

(Continuel from page 6)

gression or merely by propaganda.

The United States abandons her old pose as the sole guardian of the Continent, and condescends to the creation of a loose system of collective security.

It is agreed that to meet such penetration all the American Governments will "consult" together with a view to common action. It is not a very precise engagement nor do I pretend to know how it will operate to ward off propaganda. Though Communism is also threatened it is clear that Fascism is envisaged as the chief danger.

This resolution may have its importance as an index of opinion and a warning to the Axis, but I shall be surprised if it leads to much effective action.

The other attempt to register a step forward ended in failure. Fascism is not the only external danger that threatens Latin-America. The older economic imperialism of the United States is still the chief menace to the independence of the weaker Republics.

Mexico and others proposed

POOR OFFTAKE IN SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore Reports Unfavourable

Bombay, Jan. 4.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review, during the first part of the week, local market for Java sugar continued to remain firm with a further advance of about 1 anna per cwt. in near and about 1/4 to 1/2 anna in distant positions. This rise was mainly due to better advices from London and some enquiries from Out Ports at a premium over local rates. Market, however, showed somewhat easy tendency during the latter part of the week, due to weakness in Indian sugars and pressure of sales by weakholders. Java market has, however, in the meantime remained firm while other markets are either closed or unchanged due to Christmas Holidays. During the week no direct business was placed in the market by any of the importers as local prices are in disparity with Java. There were no enquiries for B. Refined sugar as it is understood latest quotations are higher and not workable. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close tone of the market was quiet with easy tendency.

INDIAN SUGARS

Local market for Indian sugar continued to remain quiet with a decline of about one anna at the close due to poor offtake and unfavourable reports from Cawnpore. The future position of the market is very uncertain and mostly depend on the decisions of the Syndicate. It is understood that the Syndicate has for the present allowed sales to remain in the hands of members but authentic information in this regard is still lacking. According to reliable opinion from Cawnpore the future of Industry appears to be bound up with the Calcutta Syndicate in absence of any definite news about out turn of the current crop and position likely to arise after the closing of the grinding season. In the meantime, good business is done in foreign sugars, mostly to arrive in Out Ports by April 1939 which will naturally compete with Indian sugars. Besides there is a question of reduction in Import Duty in the next Budget which naturally attract speculation in Imported sugars to the detrement of sales of Indian sugars in the Ports. Arrivals of Indian sugars during the week are estimated at 700 tons and stocks at 3200 tons as against 1300 and 4700 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal, there was an alround advance of 1 1/2 points while London was higher by 1 to 1 1/2d. Java was firm and unchanged owing to Christmas Holidays there was no movement of importance on either side but general impression is that market will gradually work up higher.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There is no change in position of Java sugar, which more or less depends on movement of Indian sugar. As regards Indian sugar, markets are rather quiet with a decline of 1 to 2 annas per md. due to unfavourable reports from Cawnpore. Ready demand has been poor which at the beginning of heavy season is likely to adversely affect the present prices which are decidedly higher.

Export from Java during November 1939 are estimated at 91253 tons as against 95478 at the same time last year.

GENERAL

Local market for Java sugar is for the present likely to fluctuate within narrow limits with possibility of temporary decline in price due to overbought condition of the market. As regards future, much will depend on the news from Foreign markets especially Java market in course of next few days.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 30th December 1938.

		Rs.	Rs.
LIABILITIES.			
CAPITAL:—			
Authorised —2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each		11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each		11,25,00,000	
Called up —75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000		
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Liability of Sharesolders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000		
Reserve Fund			5,52,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts			80,39,75,000
Loans against Securities per contra			—
Acceptances for Constituents			2 78,000
Sundries			1,77,85,000
Rupees			93,35,38,000
ASSETS.		Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS—			
Government Securities		41,74,96,000	
Other Authorised Investments		1,67,25,000	43,42,21,000
ADVANCES:—			
Loans		10,97,91,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts		21,75,63,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased		4,37,00,000	37,10,54,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra			2,78,000
Dead Stock			1,92,00,000
Sundries			1,43,47,000
Bullion			—
CASH:—			
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India		5,77,02,000	
Balances with other Banks		3,67,36,000	9,44,38,000
Rupees			93,35,38,000

YARN DEMAND EXPECTED TO IMPROVE

Prices Mostly Unchanged

Bombay, Jan. 4.

There is no special change to report in the yarn market where prices have remained practically unchanged throughout the whole past week in almost all kinds of yarns. Owing to Christmas holidays turnover was almost at a standstill. Cotton remaining steady there has been some improvement in enquiries for Indian yarns and prices have remained very steady. Offtake has yet been far from satisfactory but with increased enquiries from the consuming districts it is hoped that fairly nice business will be possible in near future. We do not expect the prices to improve and the same will remain steady but the demand is expected to improve at the present level of prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Owing to unworkable prices quoted by the Manchester spinners business in English yarn is very difficult. Competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarn is as keen as ever and business in English yarn is getting more and more restricted.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

After a decline in the beginning of the week, prices have remained steady and any further decline is not to be expected owing to spinners showing firm attitude. Prices of Mercerised yarns have also remained unchanged with a moderate turnover No fresh forward business has been reported owing to Japanese spinners quoting somewhat higher prices. Sampin and Exchange have remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no special change to report in this class of yarns. Official prices for Italian Rayon yarns have remained unchanged. There has been improved demand from the consuming districts for lower qualities. As regards Japanese yarns prices have remained steady at the previous level or prices with restricted turnover. Japanese spinners seem willing to shade their prices to some extent yet no fresh forward business of importance has been possible owing to spot prices being lower than replacing cost. Most of the important consumers have still got heavy stocks and although fresh arrivals are very small prices cannot be expected to improve owing to slack demand.

INDIAN YARNS.

There has been a good turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., Prices have remained unchanged but there has been some improvement in demand as the present prices are considered very safe for forward trading. Local mills do not report any fresh sales. Future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Wheat	13,825 cwts.
Linseed	3,786 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	242 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,426 cwts.
Groundnuts	50,952 cwts.
Castorseed	1,129 cwts.
Rice	28,984 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,892 cwts.
Cottenseed	21,498 cwts.
Gram	4,094 cwts.
Joowar	382 cwts.
Maize	87 cwts.
Barley	273 cwts.
Bajree	7,616 cwts.
Indian Sugar	4,800 cwts.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	98/3
4 per cent 1960/70	111/30
5 per cent 1945/55	115/11
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	115/4
Bank of Hindusthan	31/12
Bank of India	148
Central Bank	30/6
Imperial Bank F P	1575
Imperial Bank P P	383/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/2
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union Bank	5/13
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	442/8
Ambica	241/4
Arun	225
Arvind	1250
Asok	215
Bharatkhand	2475
Bombay Dyeing	864/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	187
Calico	609/6
Central India	232/8
Century	235/10
Colaba	139/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	430
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	149/6
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	55
Jubilee	206/14
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	255/10
Laxmi Cotton	515
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	98/2
Morarji	135
Mysore	33/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	211/14
Raipur	695
Rajnagar	210
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	71
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	76/14
Swadeshi	214/6
Vishnu	1210
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1402/8
Tata Hydro Ord	150/10
Tata Power Ord	1290
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145/10
Bombay Tram	120
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	333/2
Associated Cements	113
Belapur	185
Bombay Burma New	186/4
Bombay Burma Old	490
Bombay Steam	221/4
Bombay Telephone	80/4
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	121/4
Industrial Investment Tr	43
Indian Radio Ord	385/10
India Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/2/6
Indian Iron	29
Mysore Sugar	29/8
Port Canning	69
Premier Construction	64/8
Rohtas Industries	25/10
Scindia Steam	18/12
Shivrajpur	45/12
Tata Oil	46
Tata Steel Ordy	308
Tata Steel Defd	1472/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	14
Howrah	51/1
Hukumchand	5/8
Kamarhatty	470
Kanknarrah	350
Lawrence	322
Reliance	56/8

Reserve Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.—A. P.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1939

ANNAS 2 EACH

BY POST 4 ANNAS

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA

APPLY SOON:

THE ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA.

Handsome Discount to the Trade.

DISTRIBUTORS IN BOMBAY:

HATHI BROTHERS

FANALAL TERRACE, NEAR PERRY, GRANT ROAD.

LAL-IMLI SPORTS -WEAR

PREVENTS CHILLS AFTER STRENUOUS EXERCISE

TENNIS VESTS PULLOVERS SLIPOVERS, FLANNELS, ETC.

TRADE MARK

Particulars from Dept. No. 33.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS ESTD. 1876. CAWNPORE. U.P.

...g Representatives:—Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 320-31, Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY.

Stockists:—

1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

President's Speech Created Little Influence On Cotton

POOR BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY: JAN. 5.

NEW YORK COTTON

President Roosevelt's speech created little influence over Cotton in spite of the favourable interpretation. The attention now is focussed on Congress policy towards further control measures.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The general business remained poor. Home Industrials in general, too, were rather undecided.

Gilt-edgeds ruled weaker.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	8.47
To-day's opening	8.48
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.41
Difference	-.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	4.95
To-day's opening	4.95
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.96
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 161-8
July August	Rs. 162-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 5.

The New York cotton was little affected by President's speech despite its favourable interpretation, because the attention is now focussed on Congress policy towards future control measures, consequently the trading was dull and featureless.

The trading in March began at 8.48 i.e. one point higher. Prices steadied on scattered trade support but the general enquiry was slow owing to lack of fresh stimulus with the price later easing to 8.47.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan. 5.

In the local market, Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 162-12 but declined a little and closed finally at Rs. 162-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March 8.46/8.46) 8.48/8.48
May (8.24/8.24) 8.27/8.27
July 8.04/8.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

American January (4.96) 5.00
American March (4.92) 4.97
Egyptian January (7.15) 7.24
Egyptian March (7.13) 7.22

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Jan. 5.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/8) 0-10 3/8
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£19 7/16 paid and sellers) £20 value
Dundee January (£23) £23 sellers
Lightning January (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and sellers) 8 1/4 paid and buyers.
Forward April June (8 3/8 done) 8 7/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Steady) £217 5/8 buyers £217 7/8 sellers Very steady.
Lead (£14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Barely steady) £14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£50 to £50 3/4) £50 to £51.
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 5.

General Motors (dol 35 1/2) dol 50
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/4) dol 35 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 68) dol 69
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 103 1/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	4.63 9/16
To-day's opening	4.64
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.64 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	4.64.06
To-day's opening	4.63.56
To-day's closing	4.63.56

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	176.71
To-day's opening	176.65
To-day's closing	176.65

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 5.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.63.56 and then fell to 4.63.06 on scattered selling pressure subsequently rallying to 4.63.18 on official support.

Franc opened at 176.65 and then appreciated to 176.60 on some enquiry with subsequent movements being unimportant.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.190) 13.200
New York on Bombay (34.58) 34.66
Berlin on Bombay (0.86) 0.86 1/8
London on Milan (87.95) 88.20
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-10-5) £7-10-1
Silver (20 15/16d.) 20 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Support poor. Market steady at the decline."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 5.

Spot	(20 15/16d) 20 5/8d.
Forward	(20 3/16d.) 19 15/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-10-5) £7-10-1

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Silver ready	52	3	6
Silver Posh	52	3	0
Silver Maha	52	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	6	6
Gold Maha	37	7	3
Gold Fagan	37	8	0
Sovereign	23	14	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Wheat January	4	11	0
Wheat May	3	10	9
Linseed May	5	5	5

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quoting at 57 1/8d. The market showed lower tendency following discouraging overseas cables and disappointing demand for actuals.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 5.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.70. The market was moderately active on scattered support but the general enquiry was slow with the price ruling at 0.70 1/8.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98/5

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, December 21, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 22, £89 1/2
Wednesday, December 28, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 29, £89 1/2
Friday, December 30, £89 1/2
Tuesday, January 3, £89 1/2
Wednesday, January 4, £89 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 5. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£97 1/4) £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £106
3 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/8) £70
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 3/8) £98
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 7/8) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 3/8) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 3/4) £97 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/8) £107

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 5.

London Stock Exchange was somewhat easier on lack of support.

Giltedged securities showed easier tendency on lack of general interest. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-6) 55-0
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (10-9) 10-9
Princhin Johnson (23-4 1/2) 23-9
Imperial Chemical (30-6) 30-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-4 1/2) 58-4 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18) £18
Dunlop Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2
Ford Motors (15-9) 16-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£36 1/2) £37-0
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95) 95-7 1/2
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-7 1/2) 130-7 1/2
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (89-6) 89
Bredford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-0) 29-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-6) 23-0
Inter Nickels (dol 58 3/4) dol 59 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-0) 28-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (56-9) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £16
Association Portland Cement (67-6) 67-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £11 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30) 30
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 90-0
Burma Oil (83-9) 83-9
Mexican Eagle (5-3) 5-3
Shell Transport (85-0) 84-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£38 1/4) £38 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£27 1/2) £27 1/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£13 1/2) £13 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
Southern Def (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£121) £121
London Transport 'C' (£74 3/4) £74 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 56 7/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Stock Exchange was generally quiet under end-of-account considerations though the undertone remained moderately steady, apart from Giltedged securities which encountered further selling. Selected Kaffir issues were supported, giving the list a fairly good appearance.

Commodities were generally firm under the influence of President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

Wall Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Improvement In Jutes

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

In Jutes, decidedly better feeling ruled to-day and speculative as well as other investments stocks recorded good deal of improvement from their last levels and a fair amount of business was put through. Coals showed not much alterations and only a limited business was put through. Teas were rather inactive market.

Miscellaneous:—Apart from usual dealings in its chief speculative issues there was practically nothing interesting to report in this counter. Government securities kept quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities three and half per cent Government paper 98/5, four per cent loan (1960/70) 111/7 small lot. Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1574, Reserve 115/8, Railway Roshiarpur Doab 100

Cotton:—Kesoram 6/7, New Victoria ord 9/15 ct. pref 3/15, ex div.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 3/6, Burrakur 13/12, Equitable 34/12 small lot, Hurriladih 15, New Beerbhoom 17/10 small lot, North Damuda 4/11, Raneegunge 31/8, ex div, West Jamuria 32/10.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 309, Barnagore 138 Bally 172, Birla 15/6, Clive a pref 122, Dalhousie 312, Empire 24/7, Goureepore 32, Khardah 52, Rukumchand 6/5, India 277/6, Kamarhatty 477, Khardah 304 small lot, National 20/4, Northbrook 31/4, Orient 164, Rameshwara ord 5/8, Reliance 59/6, Standard 247 ct.

Miscellaneous:— Burma corpn. 6, Consolidated tin 8/12, Indian copper 2/2, Dalmia cement ord 10 small lot, Frank Ross 3/10, Bengal telephone ord 17/11, Rawalpindi elec 23 small lot, Arthur Butler 8/4, Indian iron and steel 29/4, Indian steel and wire products defd 249, National iron and steel 4/7, Steel corpn. ord 9/7 pref 92 small lot, Aluminium corporation of India ord 10/4, defd 5/12, B. I. Corpn. ord 3/2, Calcutta trams ord 17/2, Star Trading and Investment ord 26/10, British Burma petroleum 3/10, Titaghur paper a ordy 14 ex div small odd lot 2nd pref 105/8 ex div, Humayan property devd 1/3, pref 9, Midnapore Zemindary 72 small lot, Borooah timber 10/10, India General Navigation ord 38 small lot, Raza 13 small lot.

Teas:—Amluckie 44, Banarhat pref 135, Durrang 5/12, Tukvar 10.

Debentures:—Five and half per cent (1956/86), Calcutta Port Trust 124, ct. small lot, three and quarter per cent (1956/66) Howrah Bridge 103/2, five per cent (1937/42/47), Star Trading and Investment 101/4.—A. P.

GOOD-BYE TO OSMANIA 'VARSITY

Expelled Students Leave For Nagpur

MADRAS: Jan. 5.

Amidst cries of "Bande Mataram" 80 Hindu students, expelled from the Osmania University, left for Nagpur this evening for the prosecution of further studies.

The lengthy statement, issued by the Committee of Action, setting forth reasons for the exodus, observes: "Government not having chosen to reconsider their orders or modify them, we have decided with utmost regret to bid good-bye to our 'alma mater,' the Osmania University till the justice of our demand is recognised. We are sure the Government and the public will realise that this most unpleasant alternative has been forced on us, and if our case has been considered with sympathy, which it deserves, we would never have decided on this exodus."

DR. LOHIA IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY: Jan. 5.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, who has relinquished the charge of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, arrived in Bombay this morning from Allahabad.

He will stay in Bombay for a few days, whereafter he will proceed to Dharwar to open the Karnatak Youth Conference there on Jan. 14 next.

While in Bombay, Dr. Lohia will deliver two lectures, one on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, on: "Towards a Socialist Revolution," and the other on: "India's Place in World Politics" at Nappoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.), at 8-30 p.m. on Sunday, Jan. 8.—United Press.

India And International Wheat Committee

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Government of India have accepted the International Wheat Advisory Committee's invitation to participate in its deliberations and will be represented at the meeting of the Committee, which opens on January 10 Twenty-two Governments are now taking part in the work of the Committee.—Reuter.

TREASURY WAR ON SPECULATORS

Order On Banks And Bullion Firms

LONDON, Jan. 5.

In connection with the recent heavy speculation in Sterling, Reuter learns from reliable sources that all banks and bullion firms have been asked by the Treasury to refrain from aiding the speculation against sterling, either by means of loans against gold, or by speculation in gold or foreign exchange.

It is further understood that all banks operating in countries adhering to the tri-partite agreement have received a similar request.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND CONTROLS IMPORT TRADE

WELLINGTON: Jan. 5.

Defending the new import licences the first of which was issued yesterday, the Prime Minister Mr. Savage, declared that under this control system imports would increase rather than decrease. Moreover, increased production in both primary and secondary industries would lead to more imports. Government would do their best to correct any anomalies as regards the licensing system, but they must carry out the policy protecting New Zealand industry.

Control of external trade would not mean reduction in trade.—Reuter.

RETURN OF CONFISCATED LANDS

Surat National Education Society Gets Back 22 Bighas

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 5.

Confiscated lands measuring about twenty-two Bighas, which belonged to Surat Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal have been restored from Mr. Medivala by Government and the possession of the land has been entrusted to the trustees of the Mandal by Mamlatdar Mr. Ravishanker Dave today. Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai was present with trustees of Mandal.

LABOUR LEADER ASSAULTED

Allegation Against Military Man

CAWNPORE, Jan. 5.

Mr. Mohomed Yusuf, President of the Cawnpore Majdoor Sabha was a recent victim in an unpleasant incident when he was attacked, without provocation, by a gunner, named Evington, attached to the Artillery stationed at Fyzabad.

It appears this happened on January 2 in broad day light in one of the main thoroughfares of the city, at a time when Mr. Yusuf was having some conversation on the road with Mr. Babu Rajaram Sastry, Congress Labour M.L.A. of Cawnpore.

It would seem that the Gunner for reasons best known to himself, did not want them to carry on their talks near the bungalow of his host and, therefore, asked them to clear away. When this was not done, he is alleged to have taken the law into his own hands and attacked Mr. Yusuf on the face, resulting in his falling to the ground with a bad punch wound and profuse bleeding.

He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state and is now progressing well. Complaints have been lodged and a suit is being filed. It will be recalled that the host of the gunner is an employee of the Lalimli Mills who had a grievance against the Majdoor Sabha as a result of the recent general strike.—United Press.

PRESIDENTS OF COUNCILS TO CONFER

NEW DELHI: Jan. 5.

The first Conference of Presidents of the Upper Houses of the Provincial Legislatures is meeting in Delhi on Monday, January 9, with Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President. Council of State, in the Chair

Sir Maneckji is expected here on Sunday and the agenda for the Conference is likely to be framed after his arrival. It is not certain whether Presidents of all the six Legislative Councils in India are attending.

A Conference of the interests concerned in sand-stowing of coal mines as a safety measure is expected to be held here on Jan. 18. —A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan. 5.

James Finlay s.s. Halizones of 3137 reg tons Capt A McIntyre arrived from Fowey via Glasgow Liverpool Port Said and Aden with general cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Caffaro of 3908 reg tons Capt L Geovanni arrived from Trieste via Italian Coast Ports Port Said Suez Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Goldenfels of 4844 reg tons Capt E Wiebke arrived from Karachi with general cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Akbar of 4043 reg tons Capt H Morini arrived from Jeddah via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons Capt T Stevens arrived from Karachi via Bedi Bunder Veraval and Bhavnagar with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg tons Capt J Sparks arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

M M s.s. Steel Ranger of 3450 reg tons Capt D E Lucas sailed for Calcutta via Madras with same bottom cargo.

P and O s.s. Ranchi of 8850 reg tons Capt J Sparkes sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt T J Murphy sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-1-39.

S S Carfu (MM for Aden Port Sudan Europe and American Ports via London

S S Barpeta (MM) for Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Varsova (MM) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Kenya (MM) for Porebunder Marmagoa and African Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 5.

2 Soudan 3477 Yokohama 6-1 M M
5 Steel Ranger 3450 Madras 5-1 M M
7 Northmoor 2649 Karachi 14-1 Anchor Line
9 Halizones 3137 Malabar Coast 10-1 James Finlay
13 British Premier 3377 Abadan 9-1 A I Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

6 Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon 8-1 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Akbar 2479 Jeddah 12-1 T Morrison
D/E Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 6-1 Malabar Steamship
H Haideri 912 N F N F S Hassum
K Jalavijaya 2297 NF NF Scindia S N
O Islami 3617 Jeddah 9-1 T Morrison
M Kalarand 859 Bedi Bunder 5-1 B S N
Q Alipore 3241 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durena 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 12-1-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 11-1-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Tannenfels 11-1-39 L Edwards
Lindenfels 7-1-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 14-1-39 L Edwards
Ceylone 8-1-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Potter 11-1-39 L Edwards
Deebank 6-1-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 6-1-39 P and O S N
Eifuku Maru 7-1-39 O S Kaisya
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Bri. Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Varsova 7-1-39 M M
Barpeta 5-1-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N

FROM JEDDAH

Akbar 5-1-39 T Morrison

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 7-1-39 M M
Takliwa 21-1-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Garmula 10-1-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 12-1-39 M M
Nagpure 10-1-39 P and O
Trifels 7-1-39 L Edwards
Malaca Maru 8-1-39 N Y Kaisha

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Corfu 7-1-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Nankunda 28-1-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Trifels 12-1-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Ben Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Glasgow Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Soudan 6-1-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Malaka Maru 9-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Ehuku Maru 23-1-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-1-39 M M
Caffaro 11-1-39 L Triestino
Varsova 12-1-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 1-2-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 9-1-39 T Morrison
Akbar 12-1-39 T Morrison
El Madina 16-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON

Jalayamuna 8-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Alberto Treves 6-1-39 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Vita 7-1-39 M M
North moor 14-1-39 Anchor Line
Lindenfels 10-1-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Paolina 3-1-39
S S Islami 4-1-39
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 4-1-39
S S Victoria Marie 4-1-39
S S Nurjehan (boats) 4-1-39

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

S S Northmoor for Liverpool: 30 bales wool raw K Laibhai; 15 bales wool raw Cox and Kings (Agents); 122 bags gr nut seed O Kashiram; 262 bags gr nut in shell D Chhotalal; 279 bags dill seeds D Chhotalal; 102 bags kang grain K Devji; 600 pkts myrabollams R S Tata; 128 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 2677 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 1200 bags gr nut cake meal H Manilal; 1350 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 25 dms castor oil Wilson Latham; 125 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 51 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 4000 pkts myrabollam M Choonilal; 2560 bags myrabollam K Tricamji.

For Manchester: 2000 pkts myrabollams R S Tata; 54 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 50 dms castor oil Wilson Latham; 65 bales raw cotton L O Vora; 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 150 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

S S Deebank for New York: 40 cases assapetida E Mauji; 33 bags gum S Khetsey.

For Philadelphia: 118 bales wool raw C Lister; 31 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham.

For Boston: 30 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 173 bags old buffalo pickers N A Geria.

For St. John: 1482 bags gr nut kernels M Bhuta; 19 bags celery seeds Thos Cook; 150 bags gr nut seed V Khimji; 14 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham.

S S Corfu for London: 51 bdls fish bones H A Kathawalla; 1269 bags gr nut kernels K M Nathoo; 254 bags kang grain K Devji; 926 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 1111 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand; 700 bags gr nut oil cake H Manilal; 63 bags gr nut kernels H Manilal; 400 bags gr nut in shell H Manilal; 16 cases finished leathers The Western India Tameries; 23 cases bristles Tulsidas Khimji; 40 cases bristles Cox and Kings (Agents) 246 bags gr nut seed R Rafilal; 59 cases bristles D Abraham.

For Ghent: 118 bales raw cotton The Swastika G Trading.

S S Mirzapore for Hull: 2560 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 1280 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 2828 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 1280 bags myrabollams Peshwant Ramchandra; 1334 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 2370 bags linseed The Cotton Agents; 5320 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

For Dunkerk: 48 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 110 bales raw cotton The Bombay; 220 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

IMPORTS

S S City of Agra Agent Killick Nixon from Liverpool: 80 coils stl wire; 60 kegs bone black; 85 cases amorphos phosphorus; 100 dms petal caustic soda; 287 dms sulphide of sodium; 141 cyl liquid chlorine; 358 kegs paint; 264 etns accumulators; 230 cases beer; 500 bdls galvd stl sheets; 772 bdls galvd corr sheets; 54 cases cycles; 385 cases quaker oats; 213 cases cotton piece goods 329 cases tiles; 100 bdls black sheet, middles; 300 dms lubg oil; 260 d'bags china clay; 206 b'dls cycle rims 108 cases aluminium circles; 203 cases stout; 125 loose c i cisterns; 82 pcs eware; 464 bdls steel bars; 610 loose preum m car outer covers; 560 bales exhausted cloves; 165 loose paper-wrapped pneu tyres; 447 loose fibrous cement pipes; 295 bdls stl condent tubing; 1972 plots hard spelter; 50 bales old news papers.

From Manchester: 100 bales old news paper.

From Port Said: 297 bales cotton; 70 cases oranges; 75 cases grape fruit.

S S Pres. Monroe V46 Agent F F Campbell from Sanfrancisco; 1214 cases grapes; 310 cases cnd fruits; 95 cases cnd sardines; 251 rolls prepared roffing; 65 cases dried fruits; 825 cases apples; 121 cases cnd prunes.

From Singapore: 1001 bags betel nuts; 703 bags sago flour; 257 bdls rattans; 50 cases pineapples.

TRAFFIC PARALYSED IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

The strike "fever" spread among several busmen and tramcar drivers leading to a partial strike. Three busloads of employees of a local passenger transport company drove round the Secretariat and other public offices. Although the situation is best described as effervescent, the authorities are carefully watching it, and some concentration of small detachments of military police is reported. Picketing of schools and colleges by students continues, and on Sunday, two thousand hunger-marchers are expected to arrive here.

The reason for yesterday's ordinance is believed to be the refusal of certain bus-owners and drivers to carry police or troops. —A. P.

Constructive View Of Roosevelt's Message

COTTON MARKET AWAITING FARM PROPOSALS

Small Buying And Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt's message to the Congress was considered constructive and the Wall-Street market firmed up but cotton was quietly steady.

The New York Cotton market was not very cheerful, prices easing in sympathy with Bombay and Liverpool cables and selling from those sources.

Some attention was given to farm proposals, including Senator Smith's domestic allotment plan but the farm Bill outlook is still uncertain.

The New York cotton market opened steady but eased on moderate Southern hedge selling and January liquidation on 26 notices which later were reported to have been stopped by Co-operative interests. Prices rallied on scattered outside buying owing to constructive view taken of President Roosevelt's message and also due to the advance of the stock market. Finally local liquidation appeared with the sessions ending barely steady.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points down at 8.46 and further declined to 8.43 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced 10 points to 8.53 which was the highest level. Later on the market was again quiet and closed unchanged to 4 points down. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.92c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 8.70c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 4.92. There was Bombay selling, hedging against outside growths. Speculative interest was restricted by Farm Programme uncertainties. Later on there was straddle buying against New York and trade calling. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed one point down at 5.31d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Uppers closed unchanged to one point up. The Alexandria cotton market was steady and Sakels futures advanced 26 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures closed 6 points up to 4 points down.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

The National City Bank of New York says, according to "Reuter", that in the past half year United States recovery has been the fastest on record. There are no signs of any major contraction and a slump would be unprecedented while building and Government are so active.

We hope they are right. Unfortunately, the last world is still with the Dictators.

Reiteration is apt to be irritating, but Munich was so clearly a foundation on which confidence might have been built and events subsequent to Munich have so clearly indicated the lack of any real sense of responsibility on the part of the Dictators towards the restoration of confidence that international business now demands something more than a gesture.

Mr. Chamberlain, it is reported, is "waiting for a move from the other side". Furthermore, the British Government is never more silent than when it is diplomatically active. But Mr. Chamberlain is going to see Sgr. Mussolini. We cannot help feeling that business would be more impressed if Sgr. Mussolini went to Mr Chamberlain. It is not a question of pride or even prejudice, but rather one of sincerity. Few will challenge the good intentions of the British Prime Minister but the intentions of the Italian leader are open to at least some doubt.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The New York cotton market, quiet but steady over the few days between the Christmas and the New Year holidays when selling pressure is seldom more than light, entered 1939 faced not only with the uncertain international outlook but also the unassessible possibilities of farm gelislation to be debated in the new U. S. Congress which began its session in Washington yesterday.

At the end of the first day's trading, nears showed an advance but there was rather less enthusiasm for distants. The explanation lies in the fact that rather more activity in U. S. textiles at the end of the year necessitated further price fixing while hedge selling in the more distant months reflected doubt as to the outcome of Congress activity.

Advices from the South indicate that it is anticipated that the New Year will broaden the demand for spot cotton. The May contract still looks reasonably safe at the present level. As for distants we have frequently indicated our opinion to the effect that pessimism in regard to the destructive possibilities of farm programme changes has probably been overdone. With distant months in the New York market carrying so many sales based on low loans, no loans and even unrestricted planting we think the market probably has more to gain than lose from Congress activity. But, after the Dictators, the actions of the politicians of the Democracies are the most difficult to anticipate. It is all very uncertain.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS

In Bombay, trading has been small but once again there has been a steadiness worthy of comment. Contracts are scarce, crop movement is still slow and, most effective of all, there is little desire on the part of the speculator to sell at this price level. He sees American prices below the loan level, knows that carrying charges are accumulating on cotton already in the loan and recognises the fact that with the smaller Indian crop of this year the end season carry-over of Indian cotton is unlikely to be burdensome. Then why, he asks, should he sell?

There is little doubt that had Indian markets received better support from America they would have advanced during December. Response to the end month improvement overseas was immediate.

With so many holidays intervening and Japanese markets closed until the 6th January, export business has been negligible. It will remain so until spinners in foreign markets see more evidence of the promise of the New Year being fulfilled.

Early crop movement in the Broach districts continues, arrivals on the Kapadwanj, Dakor, Timba and Samlaya lines totalling 8/9,000 bales. There was a threat of rain a few days ago but beyond a few drops nothing happened and the weather is again clear.

Reports from the Surat districts continue to be favourable.

In the spot markets arrivals have been rather more than offtake and the basis is inclined to ease.

On their own merits there is much to be said for Indian markets until Broach crop movement gains more weight. But, all the time, Bombay is subject to the uncertainties so clearly present in the American outlook.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (1-39 p.m.)	8.53+04
New York March lowest (10-6 a.m.)	8.43—06
Liverpool March highest	4.96+02
Liverpool March lowest	4.91—03

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshvari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool:—

Cotton: Expect fluctuating tendency with nears improve.

Wheat: Advise conservative purchases setbacks.

Metals: Buy now.

Rubber: Continue purchases recession.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Early foreign and Liverpool selling absorbed by trade. Later locals and New Orleans sold.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from our foreign friends:

Liverpool: 'Recommend July Broach July Liverpool straddle around eighty per cent.'

New York: 'Buying by ring traders and fixing on buyers' call. Not much hedge selling. President's address to Congress favourably received.'

'President urges adequate defence put private capital to work perfect farm programme.'

'Garner favours removing compulsion agricultural programme, Jones no change, Smith 15 1/2 cents guaranteed for domestic world price for export. Do not expect drastic action endangering stability and conciliation for which administration now strives.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros.:

Market is showing the effect of so much cotton going into the loan and expectations of further improvement in good's business.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan 4

March	8.47—02
May	8.25—04
July	8.03
October	7.63—03
December	7.69
Middling Spot	8.92+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan 4

January	8.55—01
March	8.59+01
May	8.38—01
Middling Spot	8.70

NEW YORK
New York, Jan 4

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
March	8.48/8.47
May	8.27/8.27
July	8.02/8.02
NOON CALL—	
March	8.46
May	8.25
July	8.01

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Jan 4

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	11,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan 4

January	4.99+01
February	4.96+01
March	4.95+01
April	4.92+01
May	4.89+01
June	4.81
July	4.76
August	4.71
September	4.65
October	4.59
November	4.60

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 5

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 163/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 162/10 on general long liquidation. In view of uncertainty over U. S. Farm Act there is less disposition to buy and the market is keeping quiet

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later on was quoted one point down. In the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 162/8 and prices closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M	162 10 0
Broach J/A	163 14 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra D/J	148 14 0
Oomra March	147 14 0
Oomra May	148 8 0
F G M G—	
Bengal D/J	123 6 0
Bengal March	123 10 0
Bengal May	124 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 5

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	133	130	127	124
Punjab	133	130	127	124
Rajputana	134	131	123	125
Oomra No. 3	158	155	152	149
C P No. 1	173	170	167	164
C P No. 2	165	162	159	156

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Bengal Superfine New	133/34
Bengal Fine New	130/31 March +5
Bengal F.G. New	127/28
C P. 1 New	164/67 March +18
C. P. 2 New	158/59 March +10
Arvi New	160/61
Amraoti New	153/54
Ellichpur New	156/57
Berar New	152/53 March +3
Malkapur New	150/51
Khandesh New	139/44
Jalna/Sailu New	145/47
Burwah/Sanavad New	153/54
Khandwa New	152/53
Mathia F.G. New	127/29
Broach Feb.	+5 1/2; March +4 1/2
Punjab 4 F New	185/88 Feb. +25
Punjab 289F. New	217/19 Feb. +57
Sindh N. T. New	205/08

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan. 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	4 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	935	18,475	1,877
Central India	4,803	86,342	1,090
Barsi and Nagar	842	20,892	14,739
Hyderabad-Gaorani	56	1,547	4,696
Berar	1,744	59,462	41,903
Central Provinces	395	18,261	8,165
Total Oomras	8,775	234,977	72,471
Dholera	2,063	66,322	7,346
N.W. Provinces		687	1,640
Rajputana	848	18,663	162
Sind-Punjab	9,558	133,216	169,960
Broach		12,230	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	54	13,004	3,293
Westerns-Northerns	211	13,592	913
Cocoanada		6	17
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,376	311
American		512	41,327
Egyptian, African and Sudan	624	120,342	128,712
Camilla Burma and other sorts	1	7	770
Total	22,134	585,392	433,823

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 29th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,424	71,758	71,017
Japan and China	600	363,976	81,162
Coast Ports		12,897	24,273
Up-country by Rail		100,504	123,138
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		43,822	2,780
Total	2,024	592,867	302,370

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 4-1-39	3045000	5839000
Receipts Yesterday 4-1-39	11000	23000
Exports to date 4-1-39	2011000	3370000
Stock at Ports 30-12-38	2998000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-12-38	3431000	2656000
Stock at Liverpool 30-12-38	1083000	1102000
Visible Supply 30-12-38	7752000	7672000
Quantity in sight 30-12-38	7192000	7240000
Quantity out of sight 30-12-38	575000	5449000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan 4

GIZA—	
Spot	7.50—1
January	7.17—3
March	7.16—2
May	7.17—2
GIZA No. 2—	
January	7.14—5
March	7.17+6
May	7.25—4
July	7.30—2
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.05—1
January	5.96—0
March	6.05+1
May	6.10+1
July	6.13+1
October	6.06—0
November	6.01—0

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Jan 4

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 3/8

LONDON SPELTER
London, Jan 4

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b	12 1/2 to 13 1/2

December	4.61—01
January	4.62—01
Middling Spot	5.31—01

10-12 a.m. quotations

January	4.63
March	4.67

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 5

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 4 1/2d. to £7-10-5. London Paris Exchange rate was 12 points up at 176.71. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.63 9/16. London Spot Silver prices advanced 1/16d to 20 15/16d. and forward was unchanged at 20 3/16d. Speculators sold at the rise. America also sold. Speculators bought forward. Later on the market was dull with absence of buyers. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 54-14-9 and forward Rs. 53-2-8. Sovereigns were quoted. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	37 6 6
Posh delivery	37 7 0
Posh Tejimandi	0 1 0
Maha delivery	37 8 0
Maha Tejimandi	0 5 0

SILVER

Ready	52 3 0
Posh delivery	52 3 0
Posh Tejimandi	0 4 0
Maha delivery	52 1 0
Maha Tejimandi	0 12 0

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan 4

Spot	20 15/16
Forward	20 3/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-10-5

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 4

Copper	£44 11 3
Lead	£15 2 6
Spelter	£13 18 9
Tin	£218 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 5

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-7-6
Standard copper 3 months	£44-12-6
Electric copper	£50-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-0-0
Tone: Steady	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 4.

February	10-5-3.
March	10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan 5

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 2 0
Highest	29 2 0
Lowest	29 0 0
Closing	29 0 6
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	29 5 6
Highest	29 6 6
Lowest	29 1 6
Closing	29 3 3
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	21 12 6
Highest	21 12 6
Lowest	21 6 6
Closing	21 8 3
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	22 2 0
Highest	22 2 0
Lowest	21 13 0
Closing	21 13 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

March	57 3/4d.
May	57 3/4d.
March New	55 5/8d.
May New	56 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 4.

May	dol 0.70 3/8.
July	dol 0.70 5/8.
September	dol 0.71 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 4.

March	1.92.
May	1.96.
July	1.98.
September	2.03

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 5

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 6-1
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-3
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-5
Kesar Rs. 15-7.
Saraya Rs. 15-6.
Java Spot F. 6.65.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan 4

March	sh. 6 3d.

LONDON SEEDS
London, Jan 4

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	11-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	13-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Jan Feb sellers	12-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Jan Feb sellers	11-5-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	21/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan Feb sellers	23/6
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan sellers	24/6

LONDON RUBBER
London, Jan 4

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 1/8

LINSEED OIL
London, Jan 4

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Jan sellers	23/1 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Feb April paid sellers	23/1 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 5

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	98/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 per cent 1863/65	98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	105
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/12
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	105
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	115/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	180
Tone:—Quietly steady.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 5

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32 near
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32 near
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	290 1/4
Bank's buying T T	287
Bank's buying D D	286 1/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,300
Bank's buying T T	1,330
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	63
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	62 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	85 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	49 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 3/8
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	85
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.63.56 4th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 5th instant
Hongkong London	1/3 5th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 1/2 5th instant
Java London	3.50 5th instant
London Paris	176.71 4th instant
London Belgium	27.53 4th instant
London Switzerland	20.54 1/2 4th instant
London Berlin	11.56 1/2 4th instant
London Stockholm	19.41 3/4 4th instant
London New York	4.64.06 4th instant
London Amsterdam	8.52 1/2 4th instant
London Italy	88.25 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold	£7-10-0 1/2 3rd instant
Gold	£7-10-5 4th instant
Silver London Ready	21 1/8 3rd instant
Silver London Ready	20 15/16 4th instant
Silver London Forward	20 3/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward	20 3/16 4th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 3rd instant
Silver New York Ready	43 4th instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money.—	
Call	1 1/2 per cent.
3 months	1 1/2 per cent.
6 months	1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 4

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	97
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42/6

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 5

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 98 April 98 June 99
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 108 April 109 June 110
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 145/8 April 146/8 June 147/8
Yarn No. 40s February 223 April 224 June 224

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan 4

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	75 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	89 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	70 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	98 3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	97 3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 3/8
Victory Bonds	107 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	90
National Bank of India	33 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	10

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan 4

T T London on:—	
New York	4.64.06
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.56 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.67 15/16
Amsterdam	8.53 7/8
Brussels	27.53
Milan	88.25
Berne	20.54 1/2

Stock Exchange Action Disappointing

FURTHER TIRED LIQUIDATION DESPITE FIRM WALL STREET ADVICES

Steel Prices Reduced And T. S. Defds. Close Rs. 7/8 Down

BOMBAY, January 5.

Firm Wall Street advices with a rise of dol. 1 7/8 in U.S. Steel and favourable impression created by President Roosevelt's message to the present session of the U.S.A. Congress created somewhat better feeling in the local Share Bazar and it was generally expected that after yesterday's decline prices would recover some of the lost points. But much to the surprise of bulls the market opened quiet and after an initial small improvement prices eased off under tired long liquidation.

The immediate reason behind the weakness was reduction in prices of tested steel by Tatas while it was freely rumoured on the floor of the Exchange that the system of month-end carry-over would be abolished. So far there is no confirmation of such a move but the market got very nervous and it seems that Bears have become masters of the situation.

There can be no justification for a decline in share prices and the small reduction in the price of tested steel cannot have any important effect on the industry. On the contrary the price-reduction will bring in fresh business.

However, the speculative position of the market seems to be unhealthy. It appears that either Bulls are overloaded or perhaps they allow the market to be well liquidated. Whatever may be the cause, it seems that small operators are losing confidence and the little outside speculative interest which exists will disappear.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1480 against last closing Rs. 1482-8 and after advancing to Rs. 1487 declined to Rs. 1462-8 on tired liquidation. Later on short covering appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 1487-8 but renewed selling again depressed prices to Rs. 1475 and finally closed at a decline of Rs. 7-8.

With a view to remove unfounded rumours, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Stock Exchange made a brief speech and denied any move to change the present carry-over system. This authoritative statement had good effect on the market and although prices failed to register any rise, there was less selling pressure.

Generally at the time of month-end evening up, fresh business is restricted but tired liquidation is improving the technical situation of the market.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420 0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	865 0
100	CENTURY	236 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	233 0
100	COLABA	140 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 5 0
100	Finlay	115 0
100	GOKAK	150 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	55 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	256 8
150	Laxmi	520 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	52 0
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	212 8
100	Osmansahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	223 0
25	Sassoon Silk	71 0
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	77 0
100	SWADESHI	215 0
100	Swan	109 8
500	Vishnu	1210 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-10	Baroda	115 4
25-50	Central	30 5
500	Imperial	1575 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	383 12
50-100	India	148 0
100	Reserve Bank	115 12
5	Unions	5 14
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	113 4
	INSURANCE	
100-500	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	13 2
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	37 8
200	Oriental	4300 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 3
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	136 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,405 0
10	Ajmer	11 14
10	Amalgmd.	12 0
50	Bombay Tram	120 4
100	Bombay Suburban	148 12
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	151 0
100	TATA POWERS	1,281 4
	RAILWAYS	
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	952 8
100	C. Province	101 8
100	Dn. Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	101 0
100	Mandra Bhon	102 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 5

Bombay Dyeing (867/8) 866 865 862 866 863 865
Century (236) 236 236/8
Central India (233/8) 234 233 232 233
Kohinoor (256) 256/8
New Great (217/8) 216 212/8
Simplex (77/8) 77
Swadeshi (215) 215 214 215
Associated Cement (113) 113/8 113/12 113/2 113/8
Andhra (1405) 1405
Tram Ord (121) 121 120/12 120/4
Tata Hydro (151/8) 151
Tata Power (1283/12) 1285 1277 1283 1281
T Steel Defd (1482/8) 1480 1486 1482 1487 1465 1470 1467 1485 1472 1475
T Steel Ord (309/8) 309 310 309 310 305 307 305 309 308 308/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (159/8) 159/8 159/12
Bellapur (185/8) 185 186
B Steam (223) 223 222
B Burma (493/8) 492 493 491

500	Tapti Valley	760 0
	MINING	
9	Burma Corp.	5 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-2-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 0
10	Shivrajpur	46 0
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,475 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	308 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	334 0
10	Air Services	8 10
60	BELAPUR SUGAR XD	136 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	340 0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	222 0
125	B. BURMA XD.	491 0
50	Bombay Conty. XD.	166 4
8sh.	B. Petrol	3-7-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 8
100	I. BLEACHING	121 8
50	Invest Trust	42 8
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	69 0
40	Premier Con.	6⅛ 12
15	Scindia	18 13
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	45 0
	PREFERENCE	
5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7	p. c Andhra Valley	1510 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam XD	283 12
5	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6¼	p.c. Prem. Const 1st	108 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const 2nd	97 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	148 12
7½	p.c Tata Power	1603 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	N 200 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 12
7	p.c Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102 6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 4
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7-	p.c. Sholapur	80 8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 31st December	23,595
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	563,258
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	426,677
Increase	136,581

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 109 May 119 July 115 October 121 December 119 at cross rate 4.63 9/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 163/4 Liverpool May 1939 4.89 Rs. 49 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 164/6 Liverpool July 1939 4.76 Rs. 42 5/8 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 163/4 New York May 8.25 Rs. 34 7/2 at cross rate 4.63 9/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 164/6 New York July 8.03 Rs. 27 7/8 at cross rate 4.63 9/16

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 163 3/8 highest 163 3/8 lowest 162 5/8 closing 162 5/8

Broach J/A opening 164 1/2 highest 164 1/2 lowest 164 closing 164

Oomra D/J opening 148 3/4 highest 148 3/4 lowest 148 3/4 closing 148 3/4

Oomra March opening 148 highest 148 1/8 lowest 148 closing 148 1/8

Oomra May opening 149 highest 149 lowest 148 3/4 closing 148 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 123 7/8 highest 123 7/8 lowest 123 3/8 closing 123 3/8

Bengal March opening 124 1/4 highest 124 1/4 lowest 123 3/4 closing 123 3/4

Bengal May opening 125 1/4 highest 125 1/4 lowest 124 3/4 closing 124 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 3 3/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 8 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 18 1/8

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1939

400 Injured In Rajnandgaon

Appeal To Viceroy And Gandhiji To Intervene

DRUG, January 5.

FOUR HUNDRED MEN, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, HAVE BEEN INJURED OF WHOM EIGHT SERIOUSLY, IN THE DISTURBANCES AT RAJNANDGAON YESTERDAY WHEN POLICE FORCIBLY DISPERSED THE DEMONSTRATORS. SIX ARRESTS WERE MADE.

The hartal, to register public protest against the repressive measures adopted by the State authorities, continues.

The Rajnandgaon Merchants' Association, it is gathered, have sent telegrams to H. E. the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and the Resident of the Eastern States Agency, drawing their attention to the situation and appealing for intervention and demanding institution of an independent inquiry into the incidents.

Meanwhile the leaders have advised the people to continue the struggle in a spirit of non-violence.—A. P.

INDIAN MASSES' EFFORTS AT ACHIEVING FREEDOM

Prof. Ranga's Message To British Workers' Exhibition

RAJAPALAYAM, Jan. 5.

"Indian masses are to-day straining their every nerve not only for the achievement of their own independence but also for the freedom of all the subject peoples of the British Empire. The sooner this fact is brought to the notice of the British public, the better it will be for all."

Thus observed Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, in the course of a message which he sent to the British Workers' Exhibition on behalf of the Indian peasants and workers.

Prof. Ranga continued: "The Indian peasantry welcomes this anti-Imperialist Exhibition. We in India realise the great value of such exhibitions as one of the best mediums for carrying on our anti-Imperialist campaign. At every one of our rural conferences in Andhra, we are organising such exhibitions.

"In these days when there is such a phenomenal anti-Imperialist awakening in all the colonial countries and every dependency of the British Empire is crying out for complete independence, it is most essential to shake the British public out of their self-complacency and make them realise that it is too late for them even to dream of simply transferring Colonies, or mandates to Germany or any other Power and win peace for themselves and their colonies."

Concluding, Prof. Ranga said: "The fight and inevitable thing for the British to do is to release all their dependencies from their Imperialist control and face the fascist Imperialism with all these dependent peoples forming a solid and inflexible and anti-Imperialist and anti-fascist phalanx."—United Press.

FIJI INDIANS WAIT ON GOVERNOR

Stress Need For Ensuring Continuity Of Holdings To Sugar-Cane Producers

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

A deputation from the Indian Association of Fiji and another deputation from the "Then India Sanmarka Aika Sangam" waited on His Excellency Sir Harry Luke, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji, and presented addresses of welcome.

The Indian Association urged that the temper of the people of Fiji having been tried in recent years called for the exercise of wise and statesmanlike conciliation on the part of those who were in authority in order that the possibility of further estrangement between the ruler and the ruled might be prevented. The land question, the deputationists stressed, was by no means important. The proved industries of the colony were mainly agricultural and Fiji was largely dependent upon the Sugar industry and the Indians were the primary producer of sugar-cane. The future of this industry was dependent on a policy to be pursued which would ensure to the primary producer the continuity of his holding.

His Excellency in reply thanked the deputation for the address and assured that the agriculturists would find a sympathetic Governor in him.—United Press.

13 Volunteers Jailed In Delhi Agitation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Thirteen volunteers including the eighth 'dictator' of the Shiva Mandir agitation, Swami Vicharanand, who were arrested yesterday, were convicted and sentenced to-day to various terms of imprisonment ranging from three months to one year.—United Press.

Municipality Of Hubli Superseded

"Persistently Made Default In Performance Of Its Duties"

Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette publishes the following notification:—

Whereas in the opinion of the Government of Bombay the Municipality of Hubli is not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by or under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (Bom XVIII of 1925), and has persistently made default in the performance of such duties, and also abused its powers, and whereas the Municipality, on being supplied with a statement of the specific defaults committed by it and on being asked to show cause why action should not be taken against it under section 219 of the said Act, has failed to render a satisfactory explanation.

Now, therefore, the Government of Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 219 of the said Act, is hereby pleased to declare the said Municipality to have persistently made default in the performance of its duties and to have abused its powers and to direct that the said Municipal Borough shall be superseded for a period of one year with effect from the date of these orders.

The Municipality has been declared incompetent on the following grounds:—

1. Waste, loss and misuse of Municipal funds;
2. Highhandedness and abuse of powers;
3. Disregard of Government advice;
4. Default in obligatory duties.

Govt. Official Takes Charge

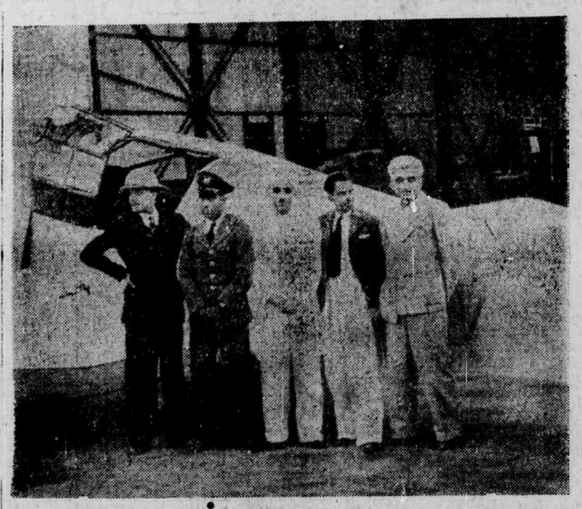
Hubli, message, dated January 5, says:—

The Government of Bombay by an order dated January 5 have superseded the Hubli Municipality for a year and have appointed Mr. Benni, Deputy Collector, as special officer to take charge from to-day. Accordingly this morning, Mr. Benni, along with the Collector of Dharwar, took charge as special officer of the Hubli Municipality.

Reserve Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

A communique by the Reserve Bank of India says that the Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.



The Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay, inaugurated the Bombay-Kolhapur Service on Thursday morning. Picture shows some of the Bombay Journalists who left for Kolhapur on the first flight of this service.

E. I. RLY. OFFICIAL CONVICTED

Echo Of Bihta Disaster

PATNA, Jan. 5.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Bihta disaster case by Mr. Ramnathan, Sub-Divisional Officer, Dinapore, convicting Mr. Ralph, Deputy Controller of East India Railway, Dinapore, under Section 101 of the Indian Railway Act and imposing a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The case was a sequel to the Punjab Express disaster near Bihta on July 17, 1937, resulting in the death of 107 persons and injuries to 117.

It may be recalled that during the enquiry by Justice Thom of the Allahabad High Court it was found that a few hours prior to the accident the driver of the Up Punjab Mail while passing by that line felt a jerk between the Kollwar and Bihta stations and reported the matter to the Deputy Controller, Dinapore, through the night foreman.

The allegation against Mr. Ralph was that he failed to issue the necessary caution order.—Sir John Thom, in the course of his report on the enquiry, observed that Mr. C. W. Ralph, who was Deputy Controller at Dinapore when the accident occurred, had been culpable of "gross negligence and dereliction of duty" in not having issued a caution order for restricting the speed of subsequent trains after Driver Nawab Hussain of the six Down Mail train had reported that he had felt a jerk near the spot where the accident to the eighteen Down Express occurred.

Shortly after the publication of Sir John Thom's report Mr. C. W. Ralph was arrested under section 101 of the Railway Act, which relates to neglect of duty by railway employees, and was released on bail.

The trial commenced on September 5 before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dinapore. During this period about twelve witnesses were examined and cross-examined, including Mr. A. O. Evans, Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, Mr. Davis, Assistant Superintendent, Transport, Dinapore, Mr. Jones, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, and Mr. Syed Mohamad Ali, the Time-Table Officer, E. I. Railway and two Government Railway Police Inspectors.

DACOITS LOOT CARAVAN

Armed Gangsters' Daring Crime Near Alipore

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

Report has been received here that a gang of armed dacoits numbering about fifty fell upon a fleet of caravans carrying sugar from Sahadra to Karnal, near village Alipore, Delhi district, at night three days back.

Two men were injured and some camels were carried away by the dacoits.—United Press.

RAILWAY DEPUTY CONTROLLER FINED

PATNA, Jan. 5.

C. W. Ralph, Deputy Controller, E. I. Railway, who was prosecuted under Section 101 of the Railway Act (Negligence of Duties by Railway Employees) as a sequel to the Bihta Train disaster, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment, by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dinapore.—A.P.

Bombay-Kolhapur Air Service Inaugurated

PASSENGERS CARRY BEST IMPRESION OF FIRST FLIGHT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two 'planes of the Air Services of India, Ltd., left to-day for Kolhapur for the opening ceremony of the New Aerodrome at Kolhapur and the inauguration of their Bombay-Kolhapur Air Service via Poona thrice a week on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur.

Amongst those that travelled by the planes were Mr. R. E. M. Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Meghji, Mr. Surendrabhai L. Jhaveri, the Directors of the Company and Mr. B. K. Desai, Official Receiver, Bombay High Court and ex-Director of the Company, and others.

Mr. Kabali, the Managing Director and Technical Adviser of the Company, had already left yesterday for Kolhapur by plane to look after and supervise the necessary preparations for the inauguration of the Service.

The planes left Juhu Aerodrome to-day at 7-15 a. m.

Mr. R. E. M. Patel, a Director of the Company, speaking on the occasion, said:—

On November 1st, 1937, our service to Kathiawar was inaugurated by Sir Thomas Stewart, the Member for Communications, on which occasion distinguished guests like Mr. Tymms, the Director of Civil Aviation, as well as representatives of various States and commercial communities of Bombay were present.

We had run the service for seven months, thrice a week. During the monsoon of 1938, the service had to be suspended due to unserviceable condition of the landing grounds in Kathiawar. Incidentally, you will be glad to hear that these landing grounds are now being brought to the requisite standard.

During the official year 1938-39, about 1,178 passengers were carried by different air-craft companies in India, out of which our share was 933 passengers, which, I am glad to say, constitutes a record. This very clearly shows what important part our service is playing in India and Bombay Presidency in particular.

The service was resumed after monsoon in October last and is now regularly flown on all week days. You will be surprised to hear the rapid progress that the Company has made during the last three months, in which period we carried no less than 809 passengers. At certain rush periods, we were compelled to fly three 'planes at a time on our regular routes. Our 'planes were also chartered for special flights by national leaders as well as prominent citizens, doctors and others. From this we are certain that the public now realise and appreciate the value of time. We were also able to secure air-mail contracts recently.

Our air service has proved a great boon to Kathiawar public, as we are able to carry to those distant cities the Bombay newspapers' city editions within 2 or 3 hours of their coming out of press.

I would like to inform you all that from the Director of Civil Aviation's report, we find that our service had maintained punctuality to the tune of 99-1/3 per cent.

Coming to the main subject of to-day's function, I am glad to inform you that the Bombay-Kolhapur air-route has only been possible owing to the magnanimous support of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur. His Highness has been good enough to grant us a generous subsidy of Rs. 65,000, which our Company has accepted with very great gratitude.

For the present, our service will connect Kolhapur and Bombay thrice a week. We have some ambitious plans before us, amongst which we have hopes of extending our activities further south and north-west in time to come. We hope our Bombay-Kolhapur service will become so popular that in time to come we may have to make it more frequent as has been our experience of Kathiawar. We are sure that the Deccan public will not lag behind Kathiawar, Kathiawar public have justified our expectations.

We are sure that when the History of Civil Aviation in India will be written, His Highness' name will certainly be written in golden letters for the magnanimous and sporting manner in which His Highness has helped the air service. I once again emphasise and say that had it not been for His Highness' support this service was almost an impossibility. His Highness was also kind enough to get the landing ground completed so quickly. I now request your Highness to bless this Bombay-Kolhapur route and declare the service open.

PANORAMIC FLIGHT

Kolhapur Maharaja Takes To Joy Ride

Seven thousand feet high in the air; speeding through the cloud land at 130 miles an hour, hills, dales, forests of palm-groves the lakes of Tansa, Vihar and Powai, the ruined citadels and fortifications of the mighty Maratha Empire, as Satara emerged were some of the mid-air thrills, as the 2 planes of the Air Services of India Limited, carried press representatives and the directors of the firm, from Bombay to Kolhapur non-stop, on Thursday, morning.

The maiden nervousness experienced by those unaccustomed to aerial travel was soon dispelled by Mr. Sunder Rajan who kept the plane steady and in such perfect control that even the joltings and discomfort attendant on Railway and car travel was noticeably absent. His Highness first was willing for a joy-ride at the aerodrome of Kolhapur, expressed himself delighted, after he had been a few minutes in the air.

The journey from Bombay to Kolhapur took exactly one hour and forty minutes. Though the aerodrome is about a dozen miles from the city limits, crowds of villagers and townsfolk, not to mention the better class in their cars and "tongas", gathered many hours before the actual ceremony to witness the event.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Dowager Maharani, and his sister were received at the aerodrome by Mr. R. E. M. Patel, and Mr. P. M. Kabali. Mr. Patel addressing the audience, stated that out of a total of 1178 passengers carried in the official year the Air Services of India had carried about 933, which was a record. Their con-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6).

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

HA! I'LL BET WADE'S RACKIN' HIS BRAIN TRYIN' TO FIGURE OUT WHO LEFT THAT HANDPRINT ON HIS DOOR! WELL, I AIN'T THRU!
JUST A PLAIN LITTLE EGG, BUT WON'T HE BE SURPRISED WHEN HE OPENS IT?
BUT WADE IS TRACKING DOWN THAT HAND-PRINT
10-5
BLIMEY, THAT PRINT WAS BLACK! 'OW COULD HE GET AN IMPRESSION?
SIMPLE, BOGGS... BY DUSTING A WHITE POWDER OVER IT INSTEAD OF TH' BLACK!
I'VE GOT IT!
THEY MATCH PERFECTLY, DONAVAN! THIS IS THE MAN WHO LEFT THAT PRINT ON OUR DOOR YESTERDAY!
IT CAN'T BE! THAT'S THE FINGERPRINT OF BLACKIE POOLE —AN' HE DIED FIVE YEARS AGO!
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